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# Plant a Garden for Victory

1944 SPRING CATALOG



*Lane Wilson* SEEDS •

SHREVEPORT • LOUISIANA

Retail Store • Phone: 6109 • Wholesale Warehouse: • Phone 2-8415

# FLOWER SEED PLANTING CALENDAR AND INDEX



*Make Planning and Planting Easy*



Depend on Lane Wilson for the newest and best varieties for ARK-LA-TEX gardens. There are no better seeds grown. Make and keep your home beautiful. That's part of the Victory Garden Campaign, and a delight for everybody.

This table is for Middle South climate and conditions. Allowances must be made. It is only a general guide. Abbreviations: T, tender; H, hardy; HH, half-hardy; A, annual; B, biennial; P, perennial. Months are numbered: 1, January; 2, February, etc.

**AN ANNUAL PLANT.** The seed must be sown each year and after producing its blossom and seed the plant will perish. Examples: Asters, Salvia, Sweet Peas and Zinnias.

**A BIENNIAL PLANT.** One that maintains its vitality for two years or more, producing roots and leaves the first year and fruit or

blossoms the second season. Examples: Digitalis and Sweet Williams.  
**A PERENNIAL PLANT.** One that lives indefinitely and usually has a dormant season in which it loses its leaves and which puts on new growth the following growing seasons. Examples: Hollyhock and Delphinium.

NAME	Height of Plant	Shape of Plant	Good Cut Flowers	Best Use	Location	Months to Plant	Months to Transplant	Blooming Months	No. Seeds to Ounce	No. Days to Germ.	Page
AGERATUM, TA.	4-24 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	1-4	4-5	6-11	225,000	5-10	5, 6
Alyssum, HHA.	2-12 in.	spreading	yes	edging	sunny	3-4, 10-11	thin	5-11	60,000	5-8	5, 6
Antirrhinum, HA.	18-24 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-5, 9-11	1-5	4-10	150,000	8-12	5, 6
Arquilegia, HP.	24-48 in.	branchy	yes	border	any	8-9	10-11	5-6	17,500	12-60	6
Arcutis, HHA.	18-24 in.	bushy	yes	border	sunny	3-5	4-5	6-11	9,000	15-21	6
Asters, TA.	12-30 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	any	1-2	2-3	4-6	12,000	5-10	6
BALSAM, TA.	18-30 in.	erect	fair	border	sunny	3-5	4-5	6-10	3,500	8-10	6
Balsam Apple, TA.	15 ft.	vine	no	novelty	sunny	4-5	thin	6-10	250	30	6
Bellis, HP.	6-8 in.	bushy	yes	border	sunny	3-5, 10-11	4-5	6-11	192,000	5-10	7
CALENDULA, HA.	12-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	1-4, 10-11	3-5	3-11	3,000	5-10	6, 8
Calliopsis, TA.	12-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	1-4	thin	6-10	100,000	8-10	6, 8
Candytuft, HA.	12-18 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-4, 10-11	thin	6-9	10,000	5-10	6
Canterbury Bells, HA.	18-42 in.	bushy	fair	border	sunny	3-9	4-5	6-7	125,000	10-15	6
Carnation, P. & HA.	18-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	2-3	4-6	6-10	15,000	10-15	6
Centaurea, HHA.	24-36 in.	erect	yes	bedding	sunny	2-5, 10-11	thin	6-9	7,000	8-10	6
Chrysanthemum, HHA.	24-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	any	3-5	thin	7-11	10,000	8-10	6
Cleome, A.	3-5 ft.	erect	no	border	any	3-5	4-5	6-10	13,800	10	5
Coleus, TA.	12-24 in.	bushy	no	bedding	any	2-3	4-5	for leaves	115,000	10-15	6
Coreopsis, HP.	18-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	2-4, 9	4-5, 10	6-10	12,000	21	6
Cosmos, TA.	48-72 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	any	4-5	thin	7-11	5,500	8-10	4, 5, 6
Cynoglossum, HHA.	18-24 in.	bushy	yes	border	sunny	3-8	4-5, 10	5-7	5,300	10	7
Cypress Vine, TA.	10-18 ft.	vine	no	climbing	sunny	4-5	thin	6-11	2,200	10-20	7
DAHLIA, TP.	36-72 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	any	3-4	4-5	7-11	3,000	10-20	7, 13
Daisy, Shasta, HP.	10-30 in.	bushy	yes	edging	sunny	2-3, 8	3-4, 10	3-10	20,000	8-10	7
Delphinium, HHP.	36-60 in.	tall	yes	border	sunny	8-10	10-2	5-7, 10	15,000	20	7
Dianthus, HA & P.	12-15 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-5	thin	5-11	28,000	5-10	7
Didiscus, HHA.	24-36 in.	slender	yes	cutting	shady	2-3	4-5	6-11	22,000	12-14	7
Digitalis, HB.	30-48 in.	erect	yes	border	shady	2-3, 8-10	3-4, 10-12	5-7	200,000	10-15	7
ESCHSCHOLTZIA, HA.	10-12 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	10-3	thin	6-10	15,000	10-12	7
Euphorbia, TA.	2-4 ft.	bushy	no	border	sunny	4-5	foliage	5-10	5,300	10-15	7
FORGET-ME-NOT, HP.	8-12 in.	bushy	yes	edging	shady	3-4	thin	4-5, 10	55,000	10-15	7
Four O'Clock, TA.	24-30 in.	bushy	no	border	sunny	3-4	4-5	8-9	350	8	7
GAILLARDIA, P. & HA.	18-30 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	2-4	4-5	6-11	15,000	10-15	7
Geranium, TP.	12-15 in.	erect	yes	bedding	any	4-5	4-5	6-10	6,200	30-40	7
Gerbera, HHP.	12-15 in.	tuft	yes	bedding	sunny	2-4, 7-8	4-5, 8-9	5-11	8,000	5-14	7
Gilia, HHA.	24-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-5	thin	6-10	110,000	10	7
Globe Amaranth, TA.	12-18 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	4-5	thin	7-10	5,800	10-15	7
Godetia, HA.	12-18 in.	erect	yes	border	any	3-5	thin	6-10	100,000	6-10	7
Gypsophila, HA.	18-24 in.	branchy	yes	border	sunny	4-5	thin	6 wks.	25,000	5	7
HEILICHRYSUM, HHA.	18-24 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	any	4-5	4-5	6-10	6,000	5-10	7
Hollyhock, HP. & A.	5-8 ft.	slender	yes	border	moist	2-3, 8-10	3-4, 10-12	4-9	3,500	10-30	7, 8
Hyacinth Bean, TA.	10 ft.	vining	no	climber	sunny	4-5	6-8	no record	10	10-15	7
KOCHIA, TA.	36 in.	bushy	no	border	sunny	3-4	thin	9-11	50,000	10	7
LANTANA, A. & TP.	24-36 in.	branchy	yes	bedding	sunny	2-4	4-5	6-10	no record	21	7
Larkspur, HHA.	36-48 in.	tall	yes	bedding	sunny	10-2	thin	3-6	14,000	20	7, 8
Lathyrus, HP.	6-12 ft.	vine	yes	blanket	sunny	1-4	3-4	6-10	600	60	11
Lobelia, TA.	6-8 in.	bushy	fair	edging	shady	3-4	3-5	6-10	700,000	5-20	7
Lupine, HA.	24-30 in.	erect	yes	border	shady	8-3	thin	4-9	1,800	5-10	7
MARIGOLD, TA.	8-30 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-5	4-5	6-11	9,000	5-10	4, 9, 10
Matricaria, HP.	18-24 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	any	4-4	thin	7-11	150,000	10-12	7
Moon Flower, TA.	20-30 ft.	vine	no	shade	sunny	3-5	thin	no record	5	10	7
Morning-Glory, TA.	20-50 ft.	vine	no	shade	sunny	3-5	thin	6-11	670	5	7, 9
NASTURTIUM, TA.	12 in., 8 ft.	bush, vine	yes	edging	sunny	4-6	thin	5-11	175 to 250	8-10	10, 12
Nicotiana, TA.	30-42 in.	branchy	yes	border	sunny	3-5	11-4	6-8	200,000	5-10	10
Nigella, TA.	18-24 in.	bushy	yes	border	sunny	4-5	thin	6-8	12,000	10-15	10
PAIRY, HA.	4-6 ft.	clump	yes	edging	any	9-3	4-10	5-6	24,000	8-10	10
Petunia, HHA.	18-24 in.	bushy	fair	bedding	any	11-5	12-5	4-10	152,000	8-10	4, 9, 10
Phlox, HA.	12-18 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	10-3	thin	4-7	15,000	8-10	9, 10
Poppy, HA.	24-60 in.	erect	yes	bedding	sunny	10-3	thin	3-7	150,000	15	10
Portulaca, TA.	4-6 in.	spready	no	edging	sunny	4-5	thin	6-10	300,000	8-10	10
Pyrethrum, HP.	12-24 in.	erect	yes	bedding	sunny	2-4, 7-9	4-5, 9-10	5-6	22,000	10-12	10
RICINUS, TA.	5-10 ft.	branchy	no	massing	any	4-5	thin	big leaves	9	12-15	10
SALPIGLOSSIS, HHA.	18-30 in.	bushy	yes	border	any	10-3	11-5	6-11	125,000	5-10	11
Salvia, TA.	24-42 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	1-5	2-5	6-11	10,000	5-10	11
Scabiosa, HHB.	24-30 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-5	4-5	6-11	5,000	10-15	11
Scarlet Runner, TA.	10-12 ft.	vine	no	climbing	any	4-5	thin	6-10	no record	5-10	11
Stocks, HHA.	24-30 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	0-3	10-4	3-8	18,000	3-10	11
Sweet Pea, HHA.	4-8 ft.	vine	yes	cutting	sunny	12-3	thin	3-6	340	10	11
Sweet William, HB.	12-24 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	1-4	3-4	5-6	28,000	5-10	11
THUNBERGIA, TA.	4-5 ft.	vine	no	climbing	any	4-5	thin	6-11	1,200	10-15	11
Thunbion, TA.	4-6 ft.	bushy	yes	cutting	any	4-5	thin	7-11	4,000	25	11
Torenia, TA.	10-12 in.	bushy	no	bedding	shady	5-5	4-6	5-11	375,000	14	11
VERBENA, HHP.	6-10 in.	spready	yes	edging	sunny	2-5	3-5	6-10	10,000	10-15	11, 12
Vinca, TA.	15-18 in.	bushy	fair	bedding	sunny	2-5	4-5	6-11	22,000	10-12	11
ZINNIA, TA.	24-36 in.	bushy	yes	bedding	sunny	3-9	4-9	4-11	2,800	5-10	11, 12

The Lane Wilson Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds or bulbs it sells and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.



# GARDEN SEED PLANTING CALENDAR AND INDEX

## For Your Big Victory Garden

Our Country, our armed forces, our allies need food. Save labor, save transportation, save high food prices and build health with natural vitamins in really fresh vegetables. Can or dry any surplus and put your grocery money in bonds.

VEGETABLE	Average Number of Seeds per Ounce	Amount Required for 100 Feet of Drill	Amount of Seed Required Per Acre	Depth of Planting	Put Rows Apart	Set Plants Apart in Row	Months to Plant	Crop Matures in About	Page
BEANS, Dwarf	100	1 lb.	60 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	6 in.	2-9	2 to 3 mos.	14, 16
Beans, Pole	100	1/2 lb.	30 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	1 1/2 ft.	3-8	2 to 3 mos.	14, 16
Best Garden	1,750	1 oz.	6 lbs.	1 in.	2 ft.	6 in.	1-4, 9-10	2 mos.	14, 16
Beet, Mangel	1,200	1 oz.	5 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	1 in.	9-10	4 to 6 mos.	14
Brussels Sprouts	6,500	1/4 oz.	4 ozs.	1/2 in.	2 1/2 ft.	1 1/2 ft.	10-5	2 to 2 1/2 mos.	15
CABBAGE	5,000	1/4 oz.	4 ozs.	1/2 in.	2 1/2 ft.	2 ft.	1-4, 8-11	2 to 2 1/2 mos.	15, 17
Carrot	14,000	1/2 oz.	2 lbs.	1/2 in.	2 ft.	6 in.	1-4, 9-10	2 to 3 mos.	15, 16
Cauliflower	14,000	1/4 oz.	4 ozs.	1/2 in.	3 ft.	1 1/2 ft.	5	3 to 4 mos.	15
Celery	100,000	1/4 oz.	4 ozs.	1/8 in.	3 ft.	6 in.	1-5	4 to 5 mos.	15
Chard, Swiss	1,750	1 oz.	8 lbs.	1 in.	2 ft.	4 in.	9-4	2 to 3 mos.	22
Collards	4,500	1/4 oz.	4 ozs.	1/2 in.	2 1/2 ft.	15 in.	2-4, 7-9	4 mos.	15
Corn, Sweet	125	1/4 lb.	12 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	12 in.	3-8	2 1/2 to 3 mos.	15
Cucumber	1,000	1/2 oz.	2 lbs.	1 in.	6 ft.	4 ft.	3-8	2 to 3 mos.	17, 18
EGGPLANT	5,000	1/2 oz.	4 oz.	1/2 in.	2 1/2 ft.	2 ft.	1-6	4 mos.	19
Endive	13,500	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1/2 in.	2 1/2 ft.	8 in.	9-4	3 mos.	18
KALE	7,500	1/4 oz.	1 lb.	1/2 in.	2 1/2 ft.	18 in.	9-4	2 to 3 mos.	18
Kohlrabi	7,000	1/4 oz.	1 lb.	1/2 in.	2 1/2 ft.	6 in.	9-4	2 to 3 mos.	18
LETTUCE	16,000	1/2 oz.	3 lbs.	1/2 in.	2 ft.	8 in.	9-4	2 to 3 mos.	17, 18
MELON, Musk	1,200	1/2 oz.	2 lbs.	1 in.	6 ft.	4 ft.	3-7	3 to 4 mos.	19
Melon, Water	225	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1 in.	8 ft.	6 ft.	3-7	3 to 4 mos.	21, 23
Mustard	18,000	1/2 oz.	1 lb.	1/4 in.	4 ft.	2 1/2 in.	9-6	3 to 5 weeks	19
OKRA	425	2 ozs.	8 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	2 ft.	4-7	3 mos.	19
Onion	12,500	1 oz.	4 lbs.	1/2 in.	2 ft.	5 in.	9-4	4 to 6 mos.	19, 20
PARSLEY	17,500	1/4 oz.	3 lbs.	1/8 in.	2 ft.	6 in.	All year	3 mos.	19
Peas	50 to 150	1 lb.	60 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	3 in.	8-9, 12-4	2 to 4 mos.	19, 20
Pepper	4,000	1/2 oz.	2 ozs.	1/2 in.	3 ft.	18 in.	1-6	2 1/2 to 4 mos.	20, 22
Pumpkin	100	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	1 in.	10 ft.	8 ft.	3-8	3 to 4 mos.	21, 22
Radish	5,000	1 oz.	10 lbs.	1/2 in.	1 1/2 ft.	3 in.	All year	3 to 5 weeks	20, 22
SPINACH	3,000	1 oz.	8 lbs.	1 in.	2 ft.	2 in.	9-2	40 to 65 days	20, 22
Southern Summer	1,300	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	3 ft.	2 to 3 mos.	2 to 3 mos.	21, 22
TOMATO	7,500	1/2 oz.	1 1/2 ozs.	1/2 in.	5 ft.	3 ft.	1-7	2 1/2 to 4 mos.	21, 23
Turnip	10,000	1/2 oz.	1 lb.	1/4 in.	2 ft.	6 in.	All year	2 to 3 mos.	21, 22



# FIELD SEED PLANTING CALENDAR AND INDEX

## Planting Opinions—Inoculate Legumes—Treat Others



Grow your own foods and feeds for your family, poultry and livestock. Why should any farmer sell cash crops at the lowest wholesale prices and buy food or feed at highest retail prices plus freight. There are no middlemen's profits nor freight charges on home-fed crops.

KIND OR VARIETY	Treat With	Approximate Lbs. per Bus.	Plant to Acre	Depth of Planting	Months to Sow	Page
ALFALFA	Nitragin Inoculation	60	25-30	1/2-1/2 in.	9-11, 2-4	26
BARLEY	Ceresan	48	90-100	1-2 in.	9-11	27
Beans, Large Soy	Nitragin Inoculation	60	45-60	1-2 in.	3-6	27
Beans, Small Soy	Nitragin Inoculation	60	30-45	1-2 in.	3-6	27
Beans, Velvet	Nitragin Inoculation	60	20-40	1-2 in.	4-6	27
BROOM CORN	New Improved Ceresan	50	5-8	1-2 in.	4-6	27
CLOVER, White	Nitragin Inoculation	60	5-10	3/8-1/4 in.	9-12, 1-3	26
Clover, Black Medic	Nitragin Inoculation	60	10-15	3/8-1/2 in.	9-12, 1-3	26
Clover, Persian	Nitragin Inoculation	60	5-10	3/8-1/4 in.	9-12, 1-3	26
Clover, Hop	Nitragin Inoculation	60	5-10	3/8-1/4 in.	9-12, 1-3	26
Clover, Bur Hulled	Nitragin Inoculation	60	20-30	1/2-1/2 in.	9-12, 1-3	26
Clover, Bur in Hull	Nitragin Inoculation	70	50-100	3/8-1/2 in.	9-12	26
Clover, Sweet	Nitragin Inoculation	60	25-30	1/2-1/2 in.	9-11	26
Clover, Melilotus Indica	Nitragin Inoculation	60	25-30	1/2-1/2 in.	9-11	26
Cane, for Hay	New Improved Ceresan	50	100-150	1-2 in.	4-6	26
Cane, for Forage	New Improved Ceresan	50	10-15	1-2 in.	4-6	26
Corn, Field	Semesan, Jr.	56	10-14	1-2 in.	3-6	24
Cotton	Ceresan 2%	32	24-45	1/2-1/2 in.	9-5	25
Crotalaria	Nitragin Inoculation	60	15-20	1/2-1/2 in.	4-6	27
GRASS, Bermuda	Nitragin Inoculation	25	15-20	3/8-1/4 in.	2-5	32
Grass, Dallis	Nitragin Inoculation	15	15-20	1/2-1/4 in.	9-4	26
Grass, Rye	Nitragin Inoculation	28	30-60	1/2-1/4 in.	9-12	32
Grass, Sudan	Nitragin Inoculation	28	30-50	1/2-1/4 in.	9-12	32
HEGARI	Nitragin Inoculation	50	5-8	1-2 in.	4-6	27
LENCLEZA	New Improved Ceresan	25	25	1/2-1/2 in.	2-4	26
MILLET, German	Nitragin Inoculation	50	40-50	1/2-1/2 in.	4-7	27
Millet, Pearl	New Improved Ceresan	50	10-15	1-2 in.	4-6	27
Milo, Maize	New Improved Ceresan	50	5-10	1-2 in.	4-6	27
OATS	New Improved Ceresan	32	80-90	1-2 in.	9-11, 2-3	26
PEANUTS, Spanish	Nitragin Inoculation	30	30-45	1-2 in.	4-5	27
Peas, Large	Nitragin Inoculation	24	24-32	1-2 in.	4-5	27
Peas, Cow	Nitragin Inoculation	60	30-60	1-2 in.	4-8	27
Peas, Austrian Winter	Nitragin Inoculation	60	30-50	1-2 in.	9-11	26
RAPE, Dwarf Essex	Nitragin Inoculation	50	10-15	1/2-1/2 in.	9-5	25
Rye	New Improved Ceresan	56	56-70	2-4 in.	9-11	25
SARAIN	New Improved Ceresan	50	5-10	1-2 in.	4-6	27
Sorghum, Grains	New Improved Ceresan	50	5-10	1-2 in.	4-6	27
Sorghum, Syrup	New Improved Ceresan	50	5-10	1-2 in.	4-6	27
VETCH	Nitragin Inoculation	60	30-35	2-6 in.	9-11	26
WHEAT	Ceresan	60	60-75	1-2 in.	9-11	27

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# All-America Selections for 1944

Finest of all new introductions, selected by the 20 official All-America flower judges from trials in different climatic sections of America, from sand to clay, sea-level to 5000-ft. elevations. The only authentic rating of new varieties in America.



**PETUNIA, Cheerful.** A.A.S. Top Winner, Bronze Medal, 1944. Pkt. 25c.

Delightful light salmon-pink bedding Petunia of very compact growth. Flowers over 2 in. across; plants 12-in. tall by 24 in. across. For garden and cutting, the best light pink variety.



**COSMOS, Yellow Flare.** Pkt. 15c.

A.A.S. Silver Medal, 1942

Companion color to Orange Flare. Easy to grow, quick to bloom and most desirable. 3 ft. tall.



**MARIGOLD, Mammoth Mum.** Pkt. 25c.

A.A.S. Winner, Hon. Mention, 1944

Largest incurved Chrysanthemum-flowered Marigold. Soft fluffy sulphur-yellow flowers, 4 in. across, on strong cutting stems. Plants 3 ft. or taller; luxurious dark foliage.



**PETUNIA, All-Double, America.** Pkt. 50c.

A.A.S. Silver Medal, 1943

The only all-double Carnation-flowered Petunia ever produced in America. Dwarf branching plants, blooming freely all season long. 12 to 15 in. tall.



**ALYSSUM, Violet Queen. Pkt. 15c.**

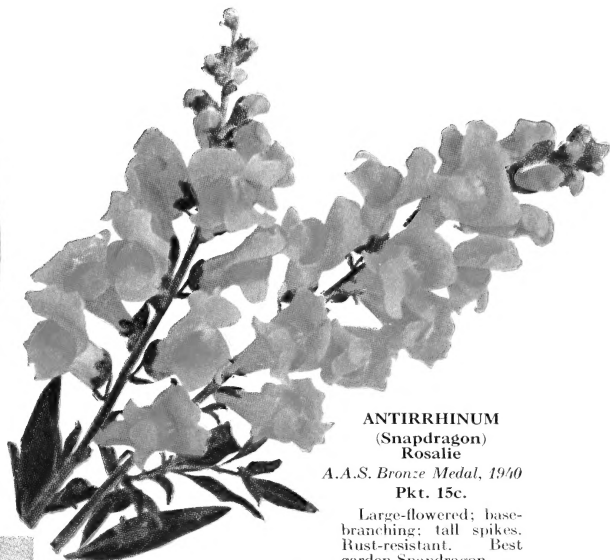
Easily grown, uniformly dwarf plants for many uses. 5 in.



**CENTAUREA—CORNFLOWER, Jubilee Gem**

*A.A.S. Silver Medal, 1937. Pkt. 10c.*

Best, compact plant type; 12-in. tall, bushy; double, rich cornflower-blue flowers.



**ANTIRRHINUM  
(Snapdragon)  
Rosalie**

*A.A.S. Bronze Medal, 1940  
Pkt. 15c.*

Large-flowered; base-branching; tall spikes. Rust-resistant. Best garden Snapdragon.



**CALENDULA, Campfire. Pkt. 10c.**

Large, flat, brilliant orange with scarlet sheen. Most popular.



## *Fine Annuals for Every Garden*

**AGERATUM, Midget Blue.**

*A. A. S. Silver Medal, 1950. Pkt. 10c.*

Dwarfest edging Ageratum, from seed. Grand blue flower always in bloom and needed in every garden.

# Lane Wilson Flower Seeds—Finest Grown

10c. per Packet, 3 for 25c., Unless Otherwise Noted

**AGERATUM.** *Floss Flower.* Favorite all-season bloomer for beds, borders, boxes; also for pot-plants in winter. Easily grown, delightful, bright blue flower clusters or heads covering tops of plants.

**Blue Ball.** 6 in. tall, compact.

**Midget Blue.** *All-America Selection.* 3 in., ball-shaped. Color picture on page 5.

**ALYSSUM.** Easiest grown edging, rockery or carpet plant. Early, continuous bloomer, covering uniform, compact plants all season. For every garden and popular everywhere.

**Carpet of Snow.** 3 in. White masses almost flat on the ground.

**Sweet Alyssum.** *Maritimum.* 12 in. Tallest kind; fragrant white flowers.

**Violet Queen.** 5 in. Grand new rich violet-flowered novelty. Color picture page 5. 15c.

**Perennial—Gold Dust.** *Saxatile compactum.* 9 in. Hardy bushy plants with flowers of deep yellow. Blooms year after year.

**ANAGALLIS.** *Pimpernel.* 10 in. tall, with little umbrellas of 5-petaled flowers on the branching plants. Soft shades of pink, rose, lavender, purple, and with blue predominating. Use for low beds, edging, boxes or in sunny rockery.

**Coerulea.** Turquoise-blue flowers.

**Mixed.** Phlox-like flowers.

**ANCHUSA.** *Cape Forget-me-not.* The hardy annual type, for shady places. Large decorative leaves and sprays of bright indigo-blue flowers all summer. Good cutting material and delightful in the garden.

**Blue Bird.** 18 in. Strong line plants.

**ANTIGONON.** *Mountain Rose.* Beautiful vine for the South. Glorious in early fall with graceful sprays of rosy, pea-shaped flowers, for covering fences, trellis or porch screen.

## ANTIRRHINUM—SNAPDRAGON

### Rust-Resistant

Our large-flowered *Majus Grandiflorum* varieties grow 2½ feet tall, are base-branching and produce grand spikes of exquisite blooms. With rust-resistant strains now fully developed, Snaps are again one of our most popular garden and cut-flowers. Rich, vivid colors, large flowers, gracefully compact on strong spikes.

**Orange Shades.** Deep to light orange.

**Padre.** Rich crimson.

**Pinkie.** Clear pink.

**Rosalie.** Color picture page 5. *All-America Winner.* Glowing rose sensation. Pkt., 15c.

**Scarlet Defiance.** Fiery red.

**Shasta.** Pure white.

**Yellow Jacket.** Deep yellow.

**New Hybrids Mixed.** Color balanced mixture of all finest varieties.

## AQUILEGIA—COLUMBINE

Popular hardy perennial for choicest cut-flowers on long, wiry stems and easy to start from seed. Airy foliage and novel and beautiful dainty flowers. Bloom the first year if started early and transplanted outside in early spring. Border plants, with branching habit, the finest reaching 3 feet.

**Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids.** 3 ft. Finest improved English strain; huge flowers with long spurs; many colors mixed.

**ARCTOTIS.** *African Daisy.* Refined daises; branching plants with profusion of long-lasting cut-flowers all summer and fall. Wiry stems of 12 inches allow attractive arranging.

**Grandis.** 2-3 ft. Blue-eyed African Daisy; white with lilac on reverse side of petals. Grand.

**Large-flowered Hybrids.** 12 in. Many pastel colors for something different in a grand novelty. Like hot, dry locations.

## ASTERS—Will-Resistant

Asters do quite well in sheltered positions in the South, though they like morning sun. Started early, they develop strong plants and exquisite double flowers with long, narrow, graceful petals. They are unsurpassed for cutting and last several days in water. Our Giant Crego is the largest Ostrich Plume type, with curled and laced petals on 2 ft. plants. Queen of the Market is the earliest type, with smaller plants and flowers, and the easiest to grow South.

**Blue Flame.** Navy.

**Light Blue.**

**Crimson.**

**Deep Purple.** Royal.

**Queen of the Market, Mixed.** Earliest to bloom; nice color range.

**Deep Pink.**

**Shell Pink.**

**Snow White.**

**Crego Mixed.**

**BALLOON VINE.** 10-15 ft. Rapid growing in warm location. Small white flowers, followed by inflated seed pods. Interesting climber for sunny porches or fences.

**BALSAM.** *Lady Slipper, Touch-me-not.* Easiest grown, small double camellia-like flowers borne along stems of the strong branching plants, followed by curious seed pods that amuse by bursting when touched. Reseeds itself for second crop the same season. Brilliant colors.

**Mixed.** 2 ft. Camellia-flowered.

**BALSAM APPLE.** 10-15 ft. Quick-growing climber to mix with other vines on porches. Yellow apple-shaped fruits burst and when seed is discharged, they peel themselves back to show their rich red interior. Ornamental foliage.

**BLUE LACE FLOWER.** *Didiscus.* 18 in. Profuse bloomer of delicate, finely cut, pale lavender flowers on strong cutting stems from June to November. Wild-carrot-type plant.

**CACALIA.** *Tassel Flower.* 18 in. Of easy culture, with tassel-shaped flowers from May to September. Like small paint brushes of orange and scarlet, on nice cutting stems, they are useful cutting and border plants.

**CALENDULA.** *Pot Marigold.* 2 ft. Cool weather plants, so start very early to bloom in early spring. They are hardy and along the Gulf coast may be started in the fall. Prettier than Marigolds, with beautiful cutting flowers on strong wiry stems from base-branching plants. One of our showiest annuals; double flowers.

**Campfire, Sensation.** Brilliant orange with scarlet sheen; largest and very popular. Color picture on page 5.

**Chrysantha.** *All-America Selection.* Buttercup-yellow; large, fluffy petals, ideal for cutting.

**Lemon Queen.** Clear lemon-yellow.

**Orange King.** Reddish orange, dark center.

**Orange Fantasy.** *All-America Selection.* Dwarfed, orange with seal-brown crest. Unique.

**Orange Shaggy.** *All-America Selection.* Informal fringed, fluffy, two-toned; light orange center and deep burnt-orange outer ring.

**Double Mixed.** Grand colorings.

**CALLIOPSIS, Golden Crown.** *All-America Selection.* Semi-double golden yellow, enlarged flowers; 12 in. wiry stems for nice cutting. 18-24 in. tall, bushy plants with wide petals of daisy-type flowers. Very satisfactory and best variety.

**CANDYTUFT, Umbellata Mixed.** 12-15 in. June to September blooming, with showy umbels or heads of blooms covering tops of bushy plants. Color shades of pink, red, lavender, blue, purple, and white. Attractive for borders' beds and cutting.

**CANTERBURY BELLS.** *Annual Mixed.* *All-America Selection.* 2 ft. tall; 6 to 8 flower spikes per plant, blooming in 6 months from seed. Sow early for good blooms the first year. Beautiful bell-shaped flowers of white, lilac, rose, blue, purple and violet shades.

**CARDINAL CLIMBER.** 25 ft., tender climber with fern-like foliage and ablaze with fiery red, reflexed trumpet-shaped flowers, with white eyes, from midsummer until frost. Favorite with hummingbirds. Soak seeds before planting.

**CARNATION, Enfant de Nice Mixed.** 20 in. Finest strain of outdoor Carnations. Robust, erect, bushy plants with long strong stems supporting big 2½-inch flowers, 90% of which come double.

**CENTAUREAS—CORNFLOWER.** *Bachelor Button.* 3 ft. Our finest and largest double flowers, brilliant rich colors, and strong growers for early spring blooms. Florist strain for finest cut-flowers. Freezing seed before planting quickens germination. Reseeds itself each year.

**Blue Boy.** Richest blue.

**Pinkie.** Deep beautiful pink.

**Red Boy.** Vivid deep red.

**Snowman.** Showy white.

**Tall Mixed.** All colors.

**Jubilee Gem.** 12 in. *All-America Selection.* Dwarf, compact plant, covered with richest blue, large double flowers. Best for bedding, low borders, edging and pot plants.

**Sweet Sultan.** *Centaurea Imperialis.* 3½ ft. Big thistle-like blooms of fragrant 2½-in. flowers on long cutting stems. Very pretty in shades from white and pink to reds, blues and purples. Mixed.

**Dusty Miller.** *Centaurea Gymnocarpa.* 12 in. White leaved or actually light gray, for effective foliage plants in beds, borders, pots and decorative arrangements.

**CHRYSANTHEMUM.** *Annual.* 2 ft. Showy bright oriental colorings in bicolor and tricolor singles and yellow and white shades in the doubles. Not to confuse with perennial types. These grow quickly from seed, are profuse bloomers, good cut-flowers and easily grown.

**Single Mixed.** Gayest colorings.

**Double Mixed.** Compact plants.

**COLEUS.** *Hybrids.* Various fancy colored foliage plants, familiar everywhere. Doesn't come true from seed so all different.

**COREOPSIS.** Hardy perennial form of Calliopsis. 3 ft. Tall, daisy-like golden yellow flowers with wide luted petals. For borders and tall beds; grand cutting material.

**COSMOS.** The new Giant Sensation type *All-America Selection* is the largest and finest of all. Huge 4 to 6-inch flowers are produced within 10 weeks from seed and keep coming on long wiry stems all summer. They grow 4 to 6 ft. tall.

**Pink.**

**White.**

**Dazzler.** Crimson. Pkt., 25c.

**Sensation Mixed.** *All-America Selection.*

**Orange Flare.** *All-America Selection.* 3 ft. Glorious golden orange flowers on wiry stems in richest profusion. Annual Klondyke Cosmos, unlike above type. Superb.

**Yellow Flare.** *All-America Selection.* 3 ft. Grand companion to Orange Flare. Buttercup-yellow; 1942 novelty. Packet, 15c.

**CUPHEA.** *Firefly.* A big blaze of color. Dazzling red flowers of unique form on beautiful, bushy, compact plants for bedding, borders or showy clumps. About the richest color in the garden. 12 to 18 in. tall.



**CYPRESS VINE.** Most graceful small vine with finely cut foliage and a profusion of star-shaped red and white blossoms. Reaches 12 feet and planted thickly makes an ornamental screen for trellis, porch or fence.

**CYNOGLOSSUM.** *Chinese Forget-me-not.* Beautiful and popular blue-flowered annual for garden and cutting. Most easily grown and reseeds itself for a second crop the same season.

**Firmament.** *All-America Selection.* Uniform, compact, bushy plants; 18 in. tall, finest display of true blue.

**DAHLIA.** *Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids.* Miniature early flowering strain, easily grown from seeds. Double and semi-double flowers in a wide color range; 2 feet tall. Tubers may be saved, after frost kills plants, for planting the next spring.

**Advance Special Strain.** Greatly improved with a high percentage producing double flowers. Packet, 25c.

**DAISY.** *English Daisy. Bellis Perennis.* Our Monstrosa type is the largest, fully double and very popular for edging, low borders and beds. Treat as for violets, using cool locations for planting.

**Pink, White, Red, Mixed.**

**Shasta Daisy, Alaska.** Large white flowers on long wiry stems.

**DELPHINIUM.** *Wrexham Hybrids.* Most stately of flowers; 4-6 ft. tall, with huge spikes; mostly shades of blue. Difficult to grow in South. Perennial.

**DIANTHUS.** *Pinks.* Hardy Garden Pinks are extremely popular bedding, border and cutting subjects. They come in single and double flowers, annual and perennial kinds, growing from 6 to 18 inches tall, and most are delightfully fragrant.

**Heddewigii Double Mixed.** Annual. 12 in. Mixed colors, double flowers, few singles.

**Heddewigii Single Mixed.** Annual. 12 in. Exquisite color combinations.

**Plumarius Scoticus Double Mixed.** *Our Special Strain.* Grass or Clove Pinks; large, free-flowering. Perennial. 18 in. Finest florist selection with double flowers and richest self-colors with crimson zones.

**DIGITALIS.** *Foxglove. Shirley.* Favorite old-fashioned flower with grand new improvements. Huge white, yellow, rose and purple flowers, gloriously spotted. 4 ft. Biennial.

**ESCHSCHOLTZIA.** *California Poppy.* Colorful ground cover for sunny places; for beds, edging and drifts. California State flower. Very hardy; silvery foliage. 12 in.

**Aurantiaca.** Rich orange; the true California Poppy. Largest flowers.

**Brilliant Mixed.** White, yellow, orange.

**EUPHORBIA.** *Snow on the Mountain.* Variegated white markings on the green leaves. Insignificant flowers. Easily grown, branching bushy plants. 2-4 ft.

**FORGET-ME-NOT.** *Myosotis. Alpestris.* Blue. Exquisite little sky-blue perennial flowers for shady, moist places only.

**FOUR O'CLOCKS.** *Marvel of Peru.* Showy, large branching plants, rich colored flowers opening in afternoons. Mixed colors; easily grown. 3-4 ft.

**GAILLARDIA.** *Blanket Flower.* Large, gold and maroon bicolored, daisy-like flowers on wiry stems for bedding and cutting. 2-3 ft.

**The Dazzler.** Largest variety; hardy perennial. Rich red with orange petal tips.

**GERANIUM.** *Zonale.* Tender perennial; blooms in several colors from seed the first summer. Should be potted.

**GERBERA.** *Transvaal Daisy.* Handsomest daisy; long lasting cut-flower. Exquisite colors. Set seed on end; cover with mulch. Keep root crown above soil surface after started. 12-18 in. Packet, 50 seeds, 35c.

**GILIA.** *Queen Anne's Thimble.* Capitata blue variety for bedding and cutting. Sky blue flower balls on wiry stems. 2-3 ft.

**GLOBE AMARANTH.** *Gomphrena, Strawflower.* The true Bachelor's Button; bushy plants with numerous everlasting strawflowerers, resembling red clover blossoms. 12-18 in. Mixed.

**GODETIA.** Slender border plants with satiny textured, azalea-like flowers for rather shady, moist places. 2 ft. Mixed.

**GOURDS.** *Ornamental Mixed.* Climbing plants with attractive colored and shaped gourds of various sizes. Very popular.

**Gypsophila.** *Baby's Breath.* Quick flowering with myriads of miniature blossoms on light, airy plants. Grand cutting material. For succession of bloom, plant a few seeds every 3 weeks. 2 ft.

**Carminea.** Bright crimson-rose.

**Paris Market.** Misty sprays of white.

**HELICHRYSUM.** *Strawflower.* Mixed colors of the waxy white, pink, yellow, red, lavender double flowers used for cutting and drying. Large bushy plants. 3 ft.

**HOLLYHOCKS.** Tall, slender, large-leaved stalks with large Hibiscus-like flower rosettes in the leaf axils. Hardy old-fashioned perennials for tall backgrounds. Sow seed in early spring, transplanting to good soil in a fairly moist location for permanence. 5-6 ft.

**Deep Rose.**

**Salmon Rose.**

**Sulphur Yellow.**

**Mixed Colors.**

**Annual, Indian Spring.** *All-America Selection.* Brought to light right here in Shreveport, through Lane Wilson's. Only annual Hollyhock; semi-double fringed flowers in bright shades of rich pink on 4-5 ft. plants, blooming in 10 weeks from transplanting. After central stem produces its flowers, side shoots begin blooming for a continuous display the rest of the season. Color picture on Page 8.

**HUNNEMANIA.** *Tulip Poppy. Sunlite.* *All-America Selection.* Semi-double, rich golden yellow, 3-inch Tulip-shaped, creped flowers on 12-in. stems. Stays open at night. 18 in.

**HYACINTH BEAN.** *Dolichos.* Mixed snow-white flowers with silvery seed pods, and rose-violet flowers with ruby-purple pods. Both blooms and pods are attractive on these climbing plants for covering fence and trellis. 10 ft.

**KOCHIA.** *Mexican Burning Bush.* The Summer Cypress, most easily grown, symmetrically globe-shaped, finely foliated plants. Green foliage turns deep red in fall. 3 ft.

**LANTANA.** Shrubby plants with small Verbena-like flower heads all summer and fall. Delights in Southern sunshine, the fragrant flower clusters changing color, to be followed by green and then deep blue berries. Start seed inside to transplant outdoors after frost danger. 2 ft.

## LARKSPUR

Winter hardy seeds, often planted in fall for an early start. Everybody wants Larkspur in the garden, for tall borders and beds and the beautiful spikes for cutting. For largest double flowers, buy fresh seeds each year, selected from double flowers with all singles removed. Sow seeds early in shallow drills or broadcasted, and thin to a foot apart. Freezing seeds, in a damp woolen cloth or in ice cubes in refrigerator before planting aids and quickens germination for spring sowing. We specialize on the Giant Imperial type, with ideal cut-flowers on long stems branching from the base of plant. Picture on Page 8. 4 ft. tall.

**Blue Bell.** *All-America Selection.* Light.

**Blue Spire.** Deep Oxford blue.

**Carmine King.** Carmine-rose.

**Daintiness.** Delicate lavender.

**Exquisite Pink Improved.** Salmon-pink.

**Lilac Spire Improved.** Lilac.

**Rosalind.** Rose, suffused salmon.

**White King.** Dazzling white.

**LINARIA.** *Toad Flax, Baby Snapdragon.* **Fairy Bouquet.** *All-America Selection.* Quick to flower from seed, broadcasted or in rows. Easy to grow, needing no transplanting. Delightful little spikes of varied and colorful flowers for clumps, edging or beds. Dainty cut-flowers also, but plant some more seed every three weeks because they bloom and are gone. Exquisite compact plants, 8-10 in. high, with many distinct colors.

**LOBELIA.** *Erinus-Annual. Crystal Palace.* Compact bushy plants with dark green foliage and covered with true dark blue flowers. Finest uniform, rounded, little plants for edging, ribbon beds and pot culture. They like a cool, moist but well-drained location. 6-8 in.

**LUPINES.** Unavailable this year. Seed stocks of both annual and perennial varieties will be offered again as soon as our good strains are available.

**MATRICARIA—FEVERFEW.** Double white, hardy perennial variety in the South. Sow in open ground in spring. Flowers come on nice cutting stems in fall. Thrives in sun or partial shade in ordinary soil and the large, double, Button Chrysanthemum-like flowers have a pungent odor. 18-24 in.

## MORNING-GLORY MOONFLOWER

These climbing vines, for covering porches, fences, garages, and trellises are the most satisfactory of all. Their big, showy blooms are beautiful and the luxuriant foliage provides cool shade or covers unsightly objects. White Mexican is the only true Moonflower, opening evenings and closing in bright sunlight. Morning-Glories close with the hot afternoon sun but are beautiful in the mornings and on cloudy days. Seeds of both have hard shells and should be soaked a couple days or the shells cut to let moisture in when planting. Plant or transplant to permanent location after ground is warm.

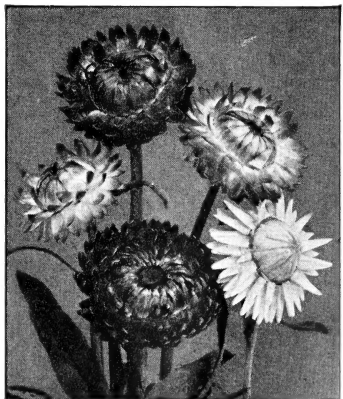
**Early Heavenly Blue.** Sky blue and greatest favorite everywhere. 20 ft. Picture on page 9.

**Giant Pink.** Hardest; late-flowering pink for the South.

**Pearly Gates.** *All-America Selection.* Sport from Early Heavenly Blue and equally as fine. Grand companion to the Blue. Pkt., 15c.

**Scarlett O'Hara.** *All-America Selection.* First real red; not quite as large or tall a grower as others but striking red and serrated leaves.

**White Moonflower.** Immense white, night blooming, Mexican Moonflower, 4 to 5 inches across. Fast grower; luxuriant large leaves.



Helichrysum (Strawflower)



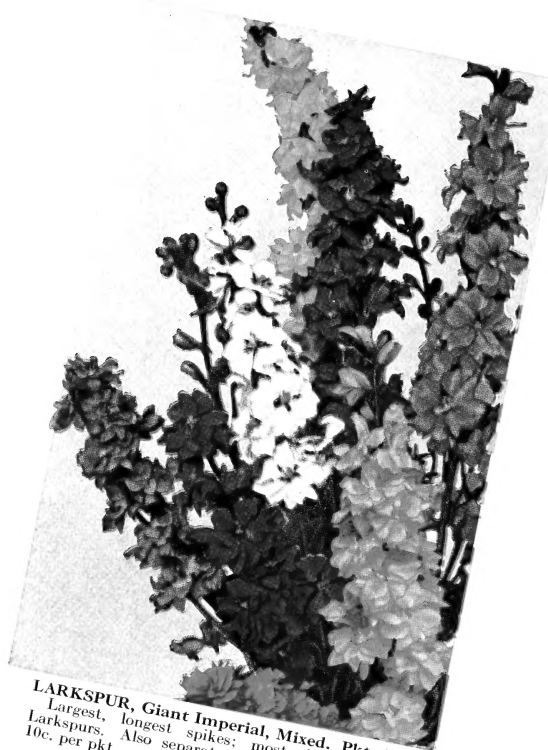
**HOLLYHOCK, Annual, Indian Spring**  
A.A.S. Silver Medal, 1939. Pkt. 10c.



**PORTULACA, Single, Mixed. Pkt. 10c.**  
Richest, glowing ground-cover for hot, sunny places. Often reseeds itself



**ESCHSCHOLTZIA**  
(California Poppy.) Pkt. 10c.  
Easily grown, colorful sunny ground-cover. Very hardy; 12 in. tall. Mixed hybrids.



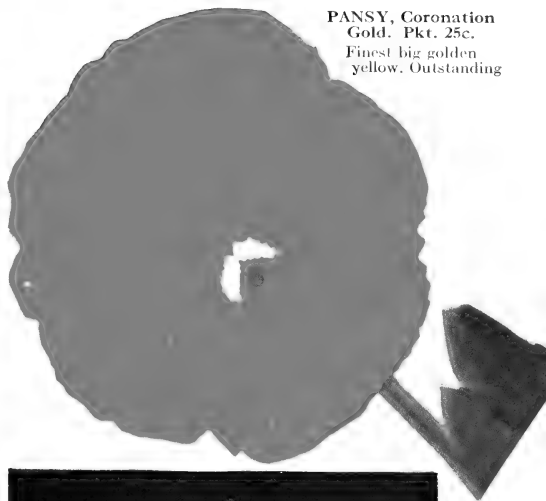
**LARKSPUR, Giant Imperial, Mixed. Pkt. 10c.**  
Largest, longest spikes; most double, finest Larkspurs. Also separate colors, finest varieties, 10c. per pkt.



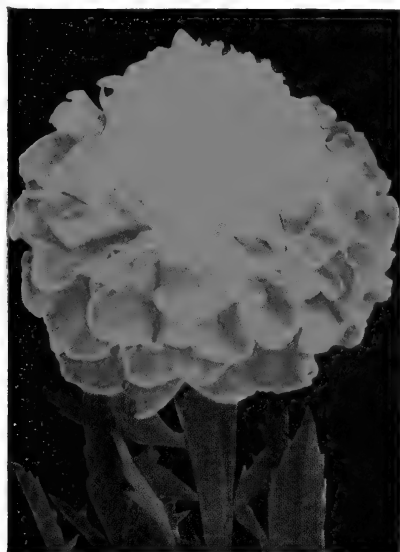
**MARIGOLD, Butterball. Pkt. 15c.**  
A.A.S. Bronze Medal, 1942  
Very dwarf mounds, 6 to 10 in. high; canary-yellow flowers.



**PETUNIA, Glow**  
*A.A.S. Silver Medal, 1940*  
**Pkt. 10c.**  
 Richest rose-red bedding  
 Petunia. Grand.



**PANSY, Coronation  
 Gold. Pkt. 25c.**  
 Finest big golden  
 yellow. Outstanding



**MARIGOLD, Dwarf Spry. Pkt. 15c.**  
*A.A.S. Silver Medal, 1941*  
 Best dwarf Harmony type. Always covered  
 with bloom. 10 in.



**SALVIA**  
*America, Globe of Fire*  
**Pkt. 10c.**  
 Best compact variety.  
 Blooms until freezes



**MORNING-GLORY**  
*Early, Heavenly  
 Blue. Pkt. 10c.*  
 20 ft. tall. Most  
 popular climber.  
 Beautiful.

**Pearly Gates**  
*Silver Medal, 1942*  
**Pkt. 15c.**  
 The white sport of  
 Heavenly Blue, to  
 plant with it.

**PHLOX, Giant Annual,  
 Mixed. Pkt. 10c.**  
 Easily grown Southern  
 favorites





## MARIGOLDS

Marigolds are easily grown and do well in any sunny location. They are grand for cutting and a garden is incomplete without beds, borders, edging or rockeries devoted to Marigolds. They grow from 5 inches to 5 feet tall, with luxuriant foliage and covered with bloom. Start seed early to transplant or sow outdoors in early spring. They bloom from midsummer until late fall frosts.

**Yellow Pygmy.** *All-America Selection.* 5-8 in. tall; little mounds covered with light lemon-yellow, 1-in., double carnation-like flowers. Uniform plants for edging, rockery, window box or pots.

**Butterball.** *All-America Selection.* 6-8 in. Compact little plant globes, simply covered with 2-in. crested blooms of buttery yellow. Packet, 15c.

**Sunkist.** *All-America Selection.* 6-8 in. Similar to Butterball except rich orange flowers. 25c.

**Tagetes.** *Signata Pumila.* 8 in. Spreading mounds of lacy foliage, blanketed with miniature single flowers of golden orange.

**SPRY.** *All-America Selection.* 10 in. Uniform plant mounds with prolific bright yellow, pin cushion crests and several rows of maroon-red outer petals; 1½ in. across. Best of Harmony type. Color picture Page 9. 15c.

**Melody.** *All-America Selection.* 12 in. Brilliant orange crested flowers, Harmony type, 1½ in. across. Early, profuse blooming.

**Harmony.** 12-15 in. Deep orange with brownish maroon collar, crested flowers.

**Harmony Hybrids.** 12-15 in. Brilliant balanced mixture of yellow and mahogany color combinations; crested flowers.

**Monarch Mixed.** *All-America Selection.* 12-15 in. English strain of dwarf French double type; uniform and wide color range.

**Dwarf Royal Scot.** *All-America Selection.* 12-15 in. Striped brown and gold, double French type, rather flat flowers.

**Pot O' Gold.** 12-15 in. Giant deep golden orange double flowers on dwarf plants. Unusual display; the Dwarf Giant.

**Golden Bedder.** *All-America Selection.* 18 in. Glowing golden orange, 3 in., Chrysanthemum-like incurved flowers. Earliest of all to bloom and finish.

**Ferdinand.** 2 ft. Bushy plants with small crests of golden tubular petals in center of mahogany guard petals.

**Burpee Gold.** 2½ ft. Odorless foliage; 3½ in. carnation-flowered, bright orange.

**Crown of Gold.** *All-America Selection.* 2½ ft. The first Marigold with odorless foliage. Chrysanthemum-flowered orange.

**Guinea Gold.** *All-America Selection.* 2½ ft. The first modern Marigold, greatly improved. Large Carnation-flowered orange.

**Yellow Supreme.** *All-America Selection.* 2½ ft. Large creamy lemon yellow, Carnation-flowered. Grand Marigold.

**African Mixed.** 3 ft. Tall African double *Fistulosa* type. Ball-shaped, quilled petals, long cutting stems. Yellow and orange.

**Lemon Queen.** 3 ft. Tall African double, lemon yellow.

**Orange Prince.** 3 ft. Tall African double, rich orange.

**Limelight.** *All-America Selection.* 3 ft. Lightest color in Marigolds, a soft primrose-yellow, appearing cream. Early, 2½ in. Chrysanthemum-incurred flowers. Unusual.

**Goldsmith.** *All-America Selection.* 3 ft. Giant Chrysanthemum-incurred flowers. Early, long stems; for garden and cutting.

**Yellowstone.** *All-America Selection.* 3 ft. Like Goldsmith except clear golden yellow.

**Mission Giants Mixed.** 3 ft. Goldsmith-Yellowstone mixture; grand display.

**Sunset Giants Mixed.** 4 ft. Largest of all Marigolds, to over 5 in. across. Variable shades and many orange and yellow color shades; Carnation-flowered.

**Dixie Sunshine.** *All-America Selection.* 4 ft. Southern variety and first Chrysanthemum-flowered beauty. Luxuriant foliage, slight odor, dozens of rich yellow flowers.

**MAMMOTH MUM.** *All-America Selection.* 4 ft. Largest incurved chrysanthemum-flowered, 4 in. across. For garden and cutting; creamy sulphur-yellow. Color picture on page 4. Pkt. 25c.

## NASTURTIUMS

The Gleam Nasturtiums, so-called Double, are really semi-double, with the largest ruffled flowers. Plants are semi-trailing, with 18 inch runners, which may be pinched off. They are sweetly scented. The Globe type is similar but of true bush form. Old-fashioned single Nasturtiums come both in bush and in trailing or climbing forms. All thrive even in poor soil.

**Golden Gleam.** *All-America Selection.*

**Orange Gleam.** Golden orange.

**Scarlet Gleam.** *All-America Selection.*

**Glorious Gleam Mixed.** *All-America Selection.* Beautiful colors and shades.

**Golden Globe.** *All-America Selection.* Bush form of Golden Gleam.

**Dwarf Single Mixed.** Bush form.

**Tall Single Mixed.** Climbing.

**NEMOPHILA.** *Baby Blue Eyes.* 8 in. Insignis Blue variety. Delightful little plants for edging, rockeries and pots. Bell-shaped, clear blue flowers.

**NICOTIANA.** *Sweet Scented Tobacco.* 3 ft. Branching plants with terminal clusters of perfumed Petunia-like flowers all summer. Colors are pink, white, lavender and red.

**NIEREMBERGIA.** *Cup Flower.* 6 in. Beautiful little cushion-like plants with covering of shallow bell-shaped flowers in lavender-blue. Very popular.

**Hippomania.** Lavender.

**Purple Robe.** *All-America Selection.* Richer color to purplish-blue. Packet 25c.

**NIGELLA.** *Love in a Mist.* 2 ft. Refined Cornflower-like blue flowers nestled in finely cut foliage. Easily grown.

**PANSY.** We offer only the finest, largest flowering strains, not to be compared with the little French sorts usually offered at cheap prices. Pansies bloom longer in cool places.

**Roggli Swiss Giants.** Giant strain, long stems, strongest colors, most satisfactory.

**Blue Roggli Giant.** Lake of Thun or Ulswater Blue. Grandest rich blue, dark blotch.

**Coronation Gold.** *All-America Selection.* Finest big golden yellow Pansy. Pkt. 25c.

**Englemann's Giants.** English florists' strain with extra large flowers on dwarf plants. Mixed colors.

**ANNUAL PHLOX.** 12-18 in. See color picture on Page 9. Easily grown annual varieties for cutting, borders and beds. Gigantea varieties are largest of all and with distinctive creamy eyes.

**Gigantea Art Shades.** *All-America Selection.* Largest flowers, pastel colors.

**Red Glory.** *All-America Selection.* Giant glowing red with white eye.

**Rosy Morn.** *All-America Selection.* Deep rose pink, white eye.

**Salmon Glory.** *All-America Selection.* Giant deep salmon, white eye.

**Drummond Mixed.** Grandiflora type in many color shades.

**Blue.** Grandiflora blue.

**Chamois Rose.** Grandiflora rose.

**Crimson.** Rich red Grandiflora.

**Splendor.** Scarlet with white eye.

**Star Mixed.** Star-shaped, pointed petals.

**PHYSOSTEGIA.** *False Dragonhead.* 3 ft. Popular hardy perennial for borders and cutting. Spreads rapidly. Strong spikes of orchid-pink Snapdragon-like flowers.

**POPPY.** 2½ ft. Sow fall or spring, in permanent location. Thin to stand. They don't stand transplanting.

**American Legion.** Brilliant scarlet with white cross inside. Single Shirley Poppy.

**Glaucum.** 1½ ft. Called Tulip Poppy; rich scarlet, single Shirley type.

**Sweet Briar.** All-double, Begonia-flowered deep rose pink. Shirley type.

**Shirley Mixed.** Single flowers.

**ICELAND POPPY.** *Nudicaule.* 18 in.

**The Emperor.** Large; orange.

**The Empress.** Salmon-rose shades.

**Sanford's Giants.** 2½ ft. Largest, finest strain, mixed colors. Hardy perennials.

## PETUNIAS

A necessity for every garden and extremely popular because of the useful types or sizes of plants and flowers. Petunias bloom almost from the time to set them out until killed by frosts. They are tender perennials, frequently reseed themselves, but treat as an annual. Large-flowered, fringed, ruffled and double varieties are expensive, seeds and packets are small. Start them with extreme care for transplanting.

### Dwarf Bedding Petunias

6 to 12 in. tall

**Rose Gem.** 6 in. *All-America Selection.* Very dwarf, small deep rose.

**America.** 12 in. *All-America Selection.* All-double, rose colored. See Page 4. 50c.

**Blue Bedder.** 12 in. Medium blue.

**Celestial Rose.** 12 in. Deep rose.

**CHEERFUL.** 12 in. *All-America Selection.* Light salmon-pink, 2-in. flowers on very compact plant mounds. Color picture Page 4. 25c.

**Cream Star.** 10 in. *All-America Selection.* Very compact and covered with creamy white blossoms with bluntly pointed petals.

**English Violet.** 12 in. *All-America Selection.* Mauve-purple. 25c.

**Glow.** 12 in. *All-America Selection.* Dazzling carmine-red.

**Igloo.** 12 in. *All-America Selection.* Milky white; compact; profuse; small flowers. 25c.

**Rosy Morn.** 12 in. Pink with white throat. Most popular variety.

**Salmon Supreme.** 12 in. *All-America Selection.* Beautiful salmon-pink; distinct.

**Snowball.** 12 in. Pure white flowers.

**Violet Blue.** 12 in. Rich violet.

### Tall Bedding Petunias

15 to 18 in. tall

**Flaming Velvet.** 18 in. *All-America Selection.* Large deep velvety blood red.

**Hollywood Star.** 18 in. *All-America Selection.* Sharply pointed petals of deep rose-pink. Unique, airy plant and flowers.

**Howards Star Improved.** 18 in. Velvety purple with irregular white stars.

**Radiance.** 18 in. *All-America Selection.* Glowing cerise-rose with salmon suffusion to give it life and warmth. One of the finest.

**Topaz Queen.** 15 in. New scarlet-rose on compact plant.

**Large Single Mixed.** 18 in. Delightful bright colors and a rich mixture.

### Giant Flowered Petunias

**Dwarf Elk's Pride.** 12 in. Largest and richest violet-blue; dwarf plant.

**Dwarf Giants of California.** 12 in. Largest of all Petunias; huge ruffled monsters of striking variegated colorings.

**Giants of California.** 18 in. Largest ruffled flowers; striking colors.

**Giant Double Fringed.** 18 in. Immense size, practically all double and beautifully fringed; mixed. Expensive seed.

**Glamour.** 15 in. *All-America Selection.* Striking large ruffled beauty of salmon-rose.

**Giants of California type.**

**Super Fluffy Ruffles.** **Salmon Rose.** 18 in. Exquisitely ruffled and frilled shades of salmon-rose.

**Theodosia.** 18 in. Large ruffled and frilled rosy pink with golden center or throat.

About the most beautiful Petunia.

**PORTULACA.** *Sun Plant.* 5 in. Richest waxy, brilliant flowers. Glorious ground cover, edging and sunny window box plant. Blooms all summer in hot, sunny places.

**Single Mixed.** Many colors.

**Double Mixed.** Many double blooms.

**PYRETHRUM.** *Painted Daisy.* 18-24 in. Beautiful long petals and large, graceful Daisies on long wiry stems. Hardy perennial forming strong clumps. White, pink and crimson shades; mostly single flowers.

**QUEEN ANNE'S LACE.** 3 ft. Attractive roadside plant with feathery foliage and small white flower clusters on slender stems. Border and cutting flower.

**RICINUS.** *Castor Oil Bean.* 5-10 ft. Large tropical plant, grown for ornamental foliage. Useful for tall backgrounds or center plant for beds. Colorful seeds used for castor oil, but not to eat.

**SALPIGLOSSIS.** *Painted Tongue.* **Emperor Mixed.** 3 ft. Exquisite Petunia-shaped flowers, but of more refinement. They are fancifully veined crimson, black, pink, violet, yellow, blue, purple and scarlet, some bicolored. Culture as for Petunias, though plants are bushy and with more flowers for cutting or border display.

**SALVIA.** *Flowering Sage.* Scarlet Sage is extremely popular, with its fiery red spikes of bloom through the summer until frosts, on uniform bushy plants in borders and beds. The tall annual blues make useful cutting and border plants.

**America, Globe of Fire.** 18 in. Best bloomer, most uniform, grandest scarlet.

**Firebrand.** 15 in. Extra early, dwarf scarlet.

**Splendens.** 3 ft. Favorite tall scarlet.

**Blue Bedder.** 3 ft. Long silvery spikes of blue. Can be dried.

**Royal Blue.** *All-America Selection.* 3 ft. Deeper blue, bushy, best annual blue.

**SANVITALIA.** *Creeping Baby Zinnia.* 6 in. Miniature 1-in. double golden yellow flowers. Creeping plant for ground cover, rockery, edging, boxes. Blooms in 6 weeks and all summer.

**SCABIOSA.** *Pin Cushion.* 3 ft. Annual varieties are erect, long branching, with wiry stems supporting cushion-like double flowers 2-3 in. across. *Caucasica* is a perennial type with large single flowers of delicate beauty. For border and cutting.

**Blue Moon.** *All-America Selection.* Columnar, base-branching plants of new Imperial Giants type, with large bee-hive shaped flowers of deep lavender blue.

**Fire King.** Fiery scarlet.

**Loveliness.** Salmon-rose shades.

**Rosette.** Deep rose, suffused salmon.

**Giant Hybrids.** Mixed colors.

**Caucasica, New Giant Hybrids.** 2½ ft. Perennial; dark blue to lavender shades of these giant lacy single flowers like huge snowflakes.

**SCARLET RUNNER BEAN.** 8 ft. Regular climbing snap bean, good to eat, with bright scarlet pea-shaped blooms. Dried beans are red with purple blotches.

**SCHIZANTHUS.** 18 in. Wisetonensis type, butterfly flower. Dainty, orchid-like, small flowers in plumes over lacy foliage. Wide color range. Recommended for cool, moist air locations.

**STAR OF TEXAS.** *Xanthisma Texanum.* 18 in. Delightful bushy plants with brilliant yellow daisies on wiry cutting stems. Sow early in open; blooms freely and likes dry, sunny places.

**STATIC.** 2½ ft. Annual *Sinuat.* Mixed shades of blue, lavender, pink and white flowers in long racemes. For dry, sunny borders and cutting for strawflowers.

**STOCK.** 2 ft. Our Early Giant Imperial or Improved Bismarck type is suitable for greenhouse or outdoor use. It produces huge spikes with a high percentage of large double florets for bedding and cutting.

**Blood Red.** Lavender.

**Buttercup.** Rose. Rose-pink.

**Eik's Pride.** Purple. Shasta. White.

**Golden Rose.** Mixed Colors.

**Large-Flowering Ten Weeks.** 12 in.

Mixed colors of this dwarf, early type to bloom in about 10 weeks.

**STOKESIA.** *Cornflower Aster.* 2 ft. Native Southern hardy perennial; base-branching plants with long stemmed, 4-5 in. Sweet Sultan-like blue and white flowers for cutting or the garden border.

**SWEET WILLIAM.** *Dianthus Barbatus.* 18 in. Perennial, but better to sow seed early each year for large heads. Use rich soil, thinning or transplanting to 6 in. apart. Wide color range with many bicolors.

**Single Mixed.** Double Mixed.

**TEXAS BLUE BONNET.** *Native Lupin.* 12 in. Easiest grown Lupin and grows wild, reseeding itself, in large areas. Light blue spikes for drifts or cutting. Texas State Flower.

## SWEET PEAS

Giant Spencer, Late-Flowering, are the largest, wavy flowered, most floriferous of all. Start seed very early, for blooming before hot weather.

**Amethyst.** Clear medium blue.

**Flamingo.** Cerise-scarlet.

**Gigantic.** Large white, black seeded.

**Grand Slam.** Sunproof scarlet-cerise.

**King Lavender.** Big clear lavender.

**Mary Pickford.** Salmony cream-pink.

**Olympia.** Rich purple.

**Pinkie.** Glorious rose-pink.

**Red Boy.** Rich crimson.

**Smiles.** Salmony shrimp-pink.

**Welcome.** Dazzling scarlet-vermilion.

**What Joy.** Primrose yellow to cream.

**Superb Spencer Mixture.** Above and many other fine varieties in a balanced mixture, blended for our customers.

**Early Flowering Spencer Mixture.** For earlier blooms outdoors and for greenhouse forcing. Dwarfing growth.

**New Spring Flowering Type.** Grandest and most satisfactory. All-America Selections awarded a Silver Medal to **Rose-Pink**, Bronze Medal to **Blue**, Honorable Mention to **Lavender**, the first varieties of this new class. They are earlier than regular Spencers, stand heat better, and bloom over a longer period. Try them.

**THUNBERGIA.** *Black Eyed Susan.* 3 in. Creeping, trailing plant with little heart shaped leaves for hanging baskets, boxes, any sunny rockery or covering fence or stumps. Orange, buff and white with blackish violet eyes, 1½ in. single flowers.

**TITHONIA.** *Mexican Sunflower.* 5 ft. Tall, large leaved, spraddly plants unless planted thickly. 3½ in. single Dahlia-like blooms of richest color in plantdom, a waxy orange-tangerine or flame. Dazzling cut-flowers on long, clean stems. At home in the South and blooms until frost.

**Speciosa.** Flaming burnt orange.

**Fireball.** Flaming tangerine-red. Color picture Page 12.

**TORENIA.** *Wisbone Flower.* 10 in. Erect, tufty plants with exciting Snapdragon-like flowers of velvety blue with contrasting yellow lip and throat. For shady, moist places; blooms all season.

## VERBENA

Our giant, hybrid grandiflora, varieties are the strongest, largest flowered Verbenas. Low spreading growth adapts them for edging, low beds, boxes and ground cover. About a dozen florets form each flower cluster in rich, attractive colors for garden or cutting all season. Try also the Dwarf Erect type with their neat, compact habit.

**Cerise Queen.** *All-America Selection.* Huge salmon-cerise; grand.

**Giant White.** Largest white.

**Royale.** Royal blue, cream-yellow eye.

**Spectrum Red.** *All-America Selection.* Brightest color in Verbenas, intense scarlet-red. No eye.

**Giant Mixed.** All colors; superb.

**Blue Sentinel, Erect.** *All-America Selection.* 8 in. Deep trusses of royal violet-blue. Dwarf, erect growth.

**Fireball, Erect.** 6 in. Bright scarlet.

**VINCA.** *Periwinkle.* 15-18 in. One of the best bedding and box plants in existence. Blooms all summer and until frost and always colorful. Erect growing, but branches freely, with handsome rounded single flowers. Most satisfactory and no insect or disease seems to bother it.

**Pure White.** Very showy.

**Rosea.** Clear rosy-pink, self color.

**Rosea alba.** White, rosy-pink eye.

**Mixed Vinca.** All 3, always blooming.

**MEXICAN ZINNIA.** *Double Haag-eana.* 12 in. Small flowering type, resembling pompon Dahlias. Varied color combinations of orange and brown, suitable for cutting, edging, beds and rockery.

## ZINNIAS

Most popular of garden annuals. Easily grown in any sunny bed or border; grand for garden color display and for cutting. Grow from 1 to 4 feet tall, according to class, and from 1 to 6 inch flowers.

**Lilliput, Baby Zinnias.** 1½ ft.

Small pompon flowers on compact plants.

**Black Ruby.** *All-America Selection.* Rich blackish maroon beauty.

**Canary Gem.** Golden yellow.

**Golden Gem.** Golden orange.

**Lilac Gem.** Light violet-purple.

**Rosebud.** Rose-pink.

**White Gem.** Ivory white.

**Pastel Mixed.** Light colors.

**Finest Mixed.** All colors.

**Red Riding Hood.** *Gracillima.* 1 ft., bushy plants; 1 in. button flowers of rich scarlet.

**Tiny Tim.** *Cupid Zinnia.* 1 ft. Tiny scarlet button flowers; more compact plant.

**Tom Thumb Mixed.** 6 in. Tiniest plants and flowers in pastel colors.

**Medium Size Types.** 1½-3 ft.

**Picotee Delight, Salmon Rose.** 2½ ft. Picoteed scarlet. Finest cut-flower color and type; medium size.

**Picotee Delight, Mixed.** 2½ ft. Cut-flower delights; light shades.

**Fantasy, Star Dust.** 2½ ft. *All-America Selection.* Golden yellow with shaggy, Cactus Dahlia-like petals. Daintiest, most artistic garden and cutting Zinnia type.

**Fantasy, Wildfire.** 2½ ft. Dazzling scarlet.

**Fantasy Mixed.** 2½ ft. *All-America Selection.* All colors. Color picture Page 12.

**Harmony Mixed.** *Scabiosa Type.* 2½ ft. High crested center with outside collar of flat petals, like Harmony Marigold. Many colors.

**Navajo Mixed.** *All-America Selection.* 1½ ft. Medium sized bicolor flowers, mostly semi-double, of orange and scarlet tipped white or yellow. Quite decorative.

**Giant Dahlia-Flowered.** 3 ft.

Largest, deepest flowers; most popular garden flower and type. Petals lightly cupped, they resemble Decorative Dahlias, even in size.

**Canary Bird.** Pure light yellow.

**Crimson Monarch.** Largest; deep crimson.

**Dream.** Deep rosy lavender.

**Exquisite.** Light rose, deeper center.

**Golden Dawn.** Golden yellow.

**Illumination.** Richest deep rose.

**Oriole.** Bicolor orange and gold.

**Polar Bear.** Clearest white.

**Royal Purple.** *All-America Selection.* Deep rich unfading reddish purple.

**Gold Medal Mixed.** Grandest colors, formula mixture of these Giant Zinnias.

**Super Crown o'Gold.** 3 ft. Pastel Tints.

Each petal, regardless of flower color, is overlaid with deep golden yellow at its base, giving a bicolor or blend effect of warmth and distinction. Most beautiful of all. Color picture Page 12.

**Howard's New Giant Crested.** 3 ft. While not Dahlia-flowered these largest of the Scabiosa or crested-flowered Zinnias are making a big following. They vary in form but a good percentage come true and they make the most beautiful of all Zinnias, especially for cutting; 4 to 5 inches across with beautiful crests like giant Sunshine Asters.

**California Giants.** 3 ft.

Similar to Dahlia-flowered in tall, luxuriant growth, and even wider big blooms because flatter petals and flowers. Considered better for cutting, as not as heavy or conical in shape and thus more graceful even with larger size.

**Cerise Queen.** Big cerise-rose.

**Daffodil Improved.** Canary yellow.

**Enchantress.** Light rose, deeper center.

**Golden Queen.** Golden yellow.

**Miss Willmott.** Soft pink.

**Orange King.** Burnt orange.

**Scarlet Queen.** Glowing deep scarlet.

**Violet Queen.** Rich purple.

**California Giants Mixed.** Balanced mixture of all Zinnia colors; largest size.



**NASTURTIUM, Glorious Gleam Hybrids**

*A.A.S. Silver Medal, 1935. Pkt. 10c.*

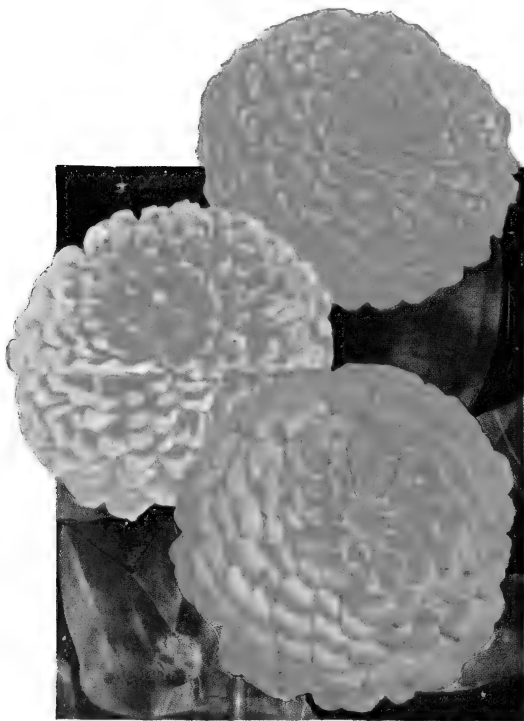
Semi-double, ruffled, sweet-scented, on semi-dwarf plants. 18 in.



**ZINNIA, Fantasy, Finest Mixed**

*A.A.S. Silver Medal, 1935. Pkt. 10c.*

Most useful, artistic Zinnias for cutting. Early. 2½-3 ft.



**ZINNIA, Super Crown o'Gold, Pastel Tints. Pkt. 10c.**

Beautiful big Dahlia-flowered type with petal bases of gold.

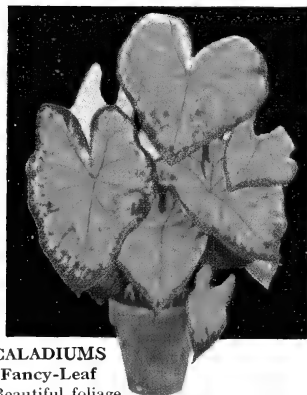


**TITHONIA (Mexican Sunflower), Fireball. Pkt. 10c.**

Richest color among flowers. Easily grown, tall grower.



**DAHLIA,  
CHOICE  
EXHIBITION**  
See our grand  
selection of lead-  
ing varieties in  
all colors.



**CALADIUMS  
Fancy-Leaf**

Beautiful foliage  
plants for shady  
places, in many  
color variations.



**TUBEROSE, Double Pearl**

Also Single, so-called Ever-  
blooming Tuberose. Most frag-  
rant garden flowers; favorites  
all over the South. ERECT-grow-  
ing with long spikes of pure  
white, highly sweet-scented  
flowers.



**POMPON DAHLIAS, Bulbs or Roots**  
Your choice of these free-blooming Dahlias  
at Lane Wilson's



**LANE WILSON GLADIOLUS BULBS**

## Summer Flowering BULBS

## GLADIOLUS



**POPULAR VARIETIES AND MIXTURES**

# Bulb Flowers—The Garden's Delight

Ask, write or telephone us about your favorite bulb flowers. We have the latest new and most popular varieties, in many colors. For exhibition, garden or cut-flower use, bulb flowers are the easiest and most satisfactory to grow.

Fall planted bulbs for spring flowering: Daffodils and other Narcissus classes, Tulips, Hyacinths, Dutch and Spanish Iris, Lilies, Crocus, Anemones, Ranunculus, Scillas and others are offered in the fall, fresh and ready to plant. Complete lists of varieties, descriptions and prices, are gladly given or sent at your request, and are available in advance of planting time. Conditions don't

allow complete variety lists now but we will have top-size, disease-free bulbs of available kinds at most reasonable prices.

Spring planted bulbs include the most colorful and useful garden plants. Many bloom over long periods and are adapted to pot and garden culture. They grow and bloom almost by setting them in the ground, rewarding us with exhibition blooms when given a little care. Children grow Gladiolus and Iris successfully, and yet fanciers study and work in bringing them to flowering perfection. Everybody can grow bulb flowers and every home needs them. We have the best, so take your choice.

Besides the spring-planting bulb flowers illustrated on Page 13, there are several other types of Dahlias, Amaryllis in gorgeous colors and really monstrous size, different types of Iris, and we mustn't forget the striking new Hemerocallis or Day Lilies. Plant varieties of Day Lilies to bloom from May until fall. Like Garden Iris, they are perfectly hardy, spread naturally or may be divided, and last for years. While Day Lilies are not bothered by insects or disease, it pays to treat most bulbs with Semesan. Keep a can on hand for treating seeds and bulbs at planting time. See Pages 30 and 31 for Remedies and Plant Foods, Page 29 for Sprayers.

## VEGETABLES FOR VICTORY

REMEMBER—No Ration Books for Victory Garden Vegetables—Fresh, Canned or Dried. Plant a Garden

### BUSH SNAP BEANS

In the South particularly, Snapbeans are the mainstay of the garden. They are prolific, easiest to grow and are welcome on the table as a real, body-building food almost every day. Eat fresh, can and quick-freeze.

**Culture**—Plant Beans in this section from March to September. Add a row every 3 weeks for a continuous supply all season. Sow in rows  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 feet apart, dropping seed 3 or 4 inches apart and cover 2 inches, when soil is warm and moist. Cultivate shallowly and often until blossoms appear, then stop. Keep beans picked as they ripen, to prolong bearing. Pound plants 50 feet of row of bush beans, or 100 feet of pole beans. Treating seed with Nitragin helps growth and production—Garden Size 10c.

**Bountiful**. 49 days; earliest to bear. Market garden, shipping and early garden bean. Medium size plants, prolific of thick-flat, light green,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., straight, stringless, slightly fibrous pods at eating stage. Straw-colored seed. Picture, Page 16.

**Stringless Black Valentine**. 49 days. All-America Selection. Best bean for early home use, market and shipping. Hardier, stands earlier planting than most beans and is free from disease. Large, erect, prolific plants produce nearly straight, dark green, oval, stringless, meaty,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pods with both flavor and quality. Black seeds.

**Burpee Stringless Greenpod**. 52 days. Standard for many years for nearby markets and home gardens. Vigorous, very heavy and long-bearing plant of stringless and fiberless, crisp, tender pods of fine flavor. Smooth, round, crease-backed, dark green, brittle,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6-in. pods make a splendid appearance. Coffee-brown seeds.

**Landreth Stringless**. 52 days. Improved strain of Burpee Stringless; recommended for its longer pods with less indentation between seeds.

**Tendergreen Stringless**. 53 days. All-America Selection. Gold Medal Winner. Largest planted bean in America already and best for home, market and canning. Rather large, erect plant, very prolific of handsome, nearly straight, round, dark green, meaty, succulent, absolutely stringless and fiberless, 6 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pods of extra eating quality. The superior snap-bean of today. Brownish, purple mottled seeds.

**Giant Stringless Greenpod**. 54 days. For market gardens, shipping and canning. Large, strong, prolific plants, with medium green, round, meaty, brittle, stringless, 6 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pods with indentations between seeds. Pods are larger and straighter than Burpee Stringless. Yellowish-brown seeds.

**Tennessee Greenpod**. 54 days. Favorite of many Southerners for heavy crops of very broad, long, flat, meaty,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pods. Stringless at early eating stage with especially good flavor. Dark brown seeds.

### WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS

Same as green-podded snap beans except with appetizing bright yellow pods, which many prefer. Plants grow 12 to 18 in. high.

**Top Notch Golden Wax**. 51 days. Profuse cropper of straight, golden yellow, broad, flat, stringless, brittle, 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pods of good quality for home and early market use. Resistant to bean rust.

**Pencil Pod Wax**. 52 days. For home, market garden and canning. 15 in. plants bear good crops over a long period. Pods are rich yellow, curved round pods, fleshy, stringless, tender and of fine quality. Jet black seeds.

**Sure Crop Wax**. 53 days. Called also Yellow or Golden Bountiful. Home and market variety with robust plants bearing heavy crops of handsome rich yellow, slightly curved to straight, flat, meaty, sweet, 6 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in. large pods. Black seeds.

### POLE SNAP BEANS

More productive than bush beans, later maturing and longer bearing. Vines need support, as rough poles or branches about 7 feet above ground, or a fence. Use a pound of seed for 100 lbs.

**Early White Creaseback**. 60 days. Early, long, round, creaseback, green pods, tender and almost stringless. Earlier strain of the old standby. White seeds.

**Ideal Market**. 60 days. A good early and vigorous climber, coming in about a week earlier than McCaslan and Kentucky Wonder. Pods are round, slightly curved, meaty, tender,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 in. long by  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. wide, of good quality and stringless when young.

**Kentucky Wonder**. 65 days. Old Homestead Bean. Most popular pole bean, a good climber with heavy crops of large, green, curved, 7-9-inch pods borne in clusters. Pods are thick, meaty, tender, brittle and when young are practically free from strings and fiber. Quality and flavor remain late in the season. Brown seeds.

**McCaslan**. 65 days. Georgia bean of heaviest yields. Large, 7 to 8-in. pods are produced through the whole season if kept closely picked from the strong climbing vines. Pods are thick-flat, meaty, almost stringless, tender, of good quality and delicious flavor. Seeds are white, so make fine shelled beans for winter use.

### BUSH LIMA BEANS

**Jackson Wonder**. 65 days. Georgia Calico Bean. Surest cropper, most prolific and drought-resistant of all bush Limas. Flat pods, 3 by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches, contain 3 to 4 small, flat, buff mottled purple seeds, for green or dried use.

**Henderson Bush**. 68 days. Popular white Baby Lima or butter bean for home, canning and market. Favorite shelled bean. Bushy plants are prolific with flat pods, 3 by  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., with 3 to 4 small, flat pods. Picture, Page 16.

### POLE LIMA BEANS

Heaviest yielding Lima or Butter Beans, with vigorous climbing vine growth. Use 1 lb. of small or 2 lbs. of King of the Garden to plant 100 lbs.

**Carolina or Sieva**. 77 days. Small white Lima Pole Bean, the climbing form of Henderson Bush Lima, famous for long, continuous bearing of tender, delicious table beans. Grand for shelled beans and most widely planted Butter Bean in the South.

**Florida Butter**. 78 days. Sure to set pods from the first blooms and seemingly resistant to the Bean Beetle. Hardy, persistent bearer all season, even in seasons when others fail. Similar small seeds and pods to Sieva but buff, speckled with brownish-red.

**King of the Garden**. 88 days. Large white Lima, with big greenish white seeds. Late variety; strong, vigorous climber with clusters of broad,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pods containing 4 beans. Use fresh or let mature for shell beans.

### BEETS

**Culture**—Sow seed in deeply worked, rich, fertile soil, in rows  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 feet apart and cover seed  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 inch, depending on clay or sandy soil. Cultivate frequently and plant more seed every few weeks for an all-season supply. Thin plants as roots touch in the row, using the tops for delicious greens. Use roots when  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to 2 in. wide, or larger for storing.

**Early Wonder**. 51 days. Largest planted type. Extra early garden, market and shipping beet. Small, erect tops, flattened globe shape, small tap root, and blood-red skin and flesh with lighter zones or rings inside. Bunches nicely for appearance. Color picture, Page 16.

**Crosby Early Egyptian**. 52 days. Favorite extra early for home and market use. Small tops and tap root; flattened globe shape with dark red skin and purplish red flesh, zoned a lighter color. Sweet and tender.

**Detroit Dark Red**. 56 days. The main-crop beet for home, market garden, shipping and canning. Quality, tenderness and sweetness are unsurpassed. Tops are rich reddish green and root is globular, smooth, uniform and attractive, with a small tap root. Color is ox-blood red with indistinct zoning. This is also most satisfactory for storing for winter use. Market gardeners demand our improved strain.

### STOCK BEETS

**Jumbo, Giant Mangel**. Largest, heaviest Southern Mangel for stock feed. Not a table beet. Huge tapering roots, about 5 in. wide by 20 in. long, grow half or more above the soil surface. Skin is light red and flesh is rosy-white. On rich and highly fertilized soil the tonnage is immense. Plant only in deep, rich soil.

**BROCCOLI. Italian Green Sprouting.** 85 days. Much easier to grow than Cauliflower. Cultivate like Cabbage. Heads are compact clusters of tight flower buds, of bluish green and used unblanched. Removing the center head, smaller heads form on numerous branches. Gathered regularly, it keeps bearing 8 to 10 weeks. Vitamins A and B<sub>1</sub>.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Improved Dwarf.** 120 days. Sprouts are miniature 1½-in. cabbages, formed in the leaf axils close to the stalk, which grows 1½ to 2 ft. high. When sprouts begin to form, remove lower leaves for better development. Treat otherwise like cabbage. They are much more delicious. Vitamins A and B<sub>1</sub>.

## CARROTS

The tender roots are used raw, in salads, stewed or boiled with or without meats, and in soups. Select rich, deep soil and sow in shallow rows 1½ ft. apart in early spring. Once plants 200 ft. of row. Sow every couple weeks for successive crops. Thin to 3 or 4 inches apart. Vitamins A and B<sub>1</sub>.

**Red Cored Chantenay.** 70 days. Improved Chantenay, with the yellow ring or core bred out to give a deep orange-red color throughout. A sweeter, richer flavor is also added to make this an ideal home garden variety. Crisp, tender and heavy yielding; 2 in. wide and slightly tapering its 5 in. length. Color Picture, Page 16.

**Oxheart or Guerande.** 72 days. Best stump-rooted carrot; 3 in. wide at top, 2 in. at bottom, 4-5 in. long. Table quality, free from hard core, crisp, tender and highly colored.

**Danvers Half-Long.** 75 days. Smooth, attractive, deep orange skin and flesh. For home, market and western shippers. 1¾-2 in. wide at top, tapering to a blunt end; widely adapted and a very heavy producer. Our most popular variety.

**Louisiana Danvers.** 75 days. Special selected strain, especially adapted to our climate and soil conditions. Beautiful rich orange colored skin and flesh.

**Long Orange.** 88 days. Roots often 10-12 in. long, tapering from 2 in. width at shoulder. Orange skin and orange-red flesh; heaviest cropper on deep, rich land and a winter keeper. Of table quality when young. Matured size used for stock feeding.

**CAULIFLOWER. Early Snowball.** 55-60 days from plants. Start seed very early, indoors, for setting out as soon as possible and to mature before hot weather. It is better here to start seed about July 1 for late summer transplanting and fall maturing. Use rich soil and keep it moist and worked. It is not hard to grow if kept watered. Tie up outer leaves over heads when curd is egg-sized, to blanch head white, firm and tender. Vitamins A, B<sub>1</sub>, C, G; high in phosphorus.

**CELERY. Golden Self-Blanching.** 118 days. Best early celery and the variety for market gardeners. Medium size, stocky, yellowish green foliage, blanching easily. Crisp, tender, almost stringless and with nutty flavor. Celery needs cool weather for maturity, so is best started in May, in shaded beds, transplanting about August 1. Set plants 6 to 8 inches apart in rows and hill up soil around plants as they grow for blanching. Green celery is now becoming more popular.

**CHARD, SWISS. Lucullus.** 45-55 days. A grand cut-and-come-again greens vegetable of delicious flavor. Leaves grow large and upright. As outer leaves are cut more grow from the middle. Boil as for Spinach or Turnip greens. Plant as for Beets, thinning 4 to 6 in. apart in row.

**CHINESE CABBAGE. Chihili.** 75 days. Yellowish outer leaves fold over the rounded inner leaves, like Cos Lettuce. Inside is white, sweet, tender and of delicate, appetizing flavor. Young leaves are popular in salads and heads keep over winter in a good storage cellar. Plant early as for Cabbage or sow in fall as for Turnips. Thin to 12-15 in. It bolts in hot weather without forming heads, so use young leaves in summer.

## CABBAGE

**Culture**—Start seeds in cold frame or bed, in drills 6 in. apart, 5 or 6 seeds to the inch, covering lightly and firming soil. Keep beds moist but not wet, so plants will grow steadily, and transplant to garden after fourth pair of leaves are formed. Ounce of seed makes 1000 good plants; use ½ to ¾ lb. of seed for plants to set an acre. Seeds should be started here during the winter, in cold-frames, for earliest spring planting. Cabbage Plants are also available. Vitamins A and B<sub>1</sub> in green cabbage.

**Early Jersey Wakefield.** 64 days from plants. Most popular extra early, pointed head Cabbage. Very hardy to cold and unfavorable weather. Plants are compact, with few outer leaves which are smooth, thick and dark green. Heads are medium sized, solid, nicely pointed and of excellent quality.

**Copenhagen Market.** 68 days from plants. The favorite round headed, extra early variety. Quality is excellent and size is large for so early, but medium size. Vigorous grower, compact, short stem, with few outer leaves. Heads are nearly round, medium light green, thick and smooth. By far the best extra early round Cabbage on the market.

**Charleston Wakefield.** 72 days. The Large Wakefield, early, largest and surest header of the Wakefield strains. Best pointed variety for shipping and for home use. Medium sized plants are robust, very hardy, inclined to be spreading. Leaves are large, smooth and thick. Heads are bluntly pointed at tips and with wide bases. The favorite of market gardeners and just as fine for home gardens.

**All-Head Early.** 77 days. The earliest good flat headed variety and very satisfactory. It is a sure header of medium size and with firm, solid heads. The core is decidedly small and heads stand a long time without bursting.

**All-Seasons.** 88 days. The old reliable for heading under unfavorable conditions, including hot weather. It resists drought and may even be matured in summer. Heads are round or slightly flattened, solid and of fine table quality. It's a good keeper in storage and is cut for shipment north when weighing 3 to 4 pounds.

**Savoy, Chieftain.** All-America. 88 days. Most attractive and tenderest of all Cabbage types. It doesn't head well in hot weather so plants should be started early. The savoyed or crumpled leaves make tempting slaw, are sweeter than others and make fairly solid, large heads. Outer leaves are dark green, inner leaves much lighter green. In the writer's opinion, Savoy is the kind to plant in the home garden and for fancy market.

**Stein's Early Flat Dutch.** 90 days. Early for the large, flat-headed type. Vigorous grower, good keeper and popular for kraut as well as shipment. It makes heavy tonnage per acre and is grown in the South as a winter and spring crop for shipment north. It is also a home garden variety.

**Mammoth Red Rock.** 95 days. Heavy and sure cropper, with tight, rich purplish-red, round, flattened, solid as can be, handsome heads for home and market. It has grand keeping quality and is used extensively for pickling. Weighs 6 to 8 pounds.

**Premium Late Flat Dutch.** 105 days. Largest variety and the one to exhibit at the fair. It often grows 12 in. across, 6 in. deep and weighs over 10 lbs. It is usually used when smaller. Valuable for late fall and winter maturity, especially for kraut and winter storage. It makes huge tonnage, this big flat-headed marvel. If you want to grow the biggest Cabbage in the county or state, this is the variety to plant.

### CABBAGE PLANTS

During the spring season Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants are available for earliest outdoor setting. Use them for maturing heads before hot weather. It pays.

## COLLARDS

The Southern standby for winter greens. Sow seed from early spring to August 1. Transplant when 6 in. high, setting plants 2 ft. apart. Cultivate like Cabbage. At their best after touched by frost. Ounce plants 200 ft. row or makes 4000 plants. Vitamins A and B<sub>1</sub>.

**Southern or Georgia.** 80 days. The standard, old-time favorite for greens in the South. Usually winter hardy as far north as Shreveport and always satisfactory. Large rosette of big succulent leaves and makes a crop even on land too poor to grow cabbage.

**Georgia Cabbage-Collard.** 80 days. A loose-heading variety produced by crossing Georgia Collard with Charleston Wakefield Cabbage. The flavor is improved and plants grow more compact, with a small, loose head forming in the center. It seems even more hardy, both to cold and to summer weather and certainly tastes better.

**Louisiana Sweet Collard.** 80 days. Grand new, large-leaved selection for best quality, flavor, uniformity of size, shape and maturity. Tender and delicious Collard; hardy and most desirable.

## GARDEN CORN

**Culture**—As a rule, corns in the South have been of the roasting ear type. They are not as sweet but are earlier, larger eared, may be planted earlier and make much better growth. Sweet or sugar corns have small, shriveled seed when dry and are rather tender. Soil should be warm at planting time. Plant early, medium and late kinds or make several plantings at two-week intervals for a continuous supply. Make hills 2½ to 3 ft. apart each way, using 5 or 6 grains to the hill; thinning later to 2 or 3 stalks. Pound plants 200 hills; 14 lbs. per acre. Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. Yellow Corn has Vitamins A and B<sub>1</sub>.

**Truckers Favorite.** 80 days. The best home and market corn for roasting ears. Matures in 100 days and has made roasting ears in 65 days. One and two perfectly formed ears per stalk, with deep, white grains of exceptional tenderness and sweetness. It brings the highest prices and is the variety for home, market and shipping; valuable for very early and very late planting.

**Adams Early.** 90 days. Favorite for early roasting ears, especially for the local market. May be planted quite early. Stalks are small so bear close planting and earliest corn brings the best market prices. It lacks sweetness and flavor for best table use. Broad white kernels on 8-in. ears.

### SWEET CORNS

**Golden Bantam.** 80 days. Small growing, small ears, with 8 rows of very broad golden yellow grains on small cobs. This is the sweetest and best quality corn of them all and for home gardens with rich soil and plenty of moisture it is well worth planting.

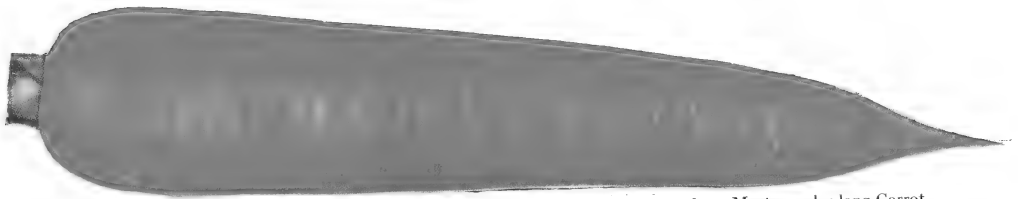
**Country Gentleman.** 93 days. Grand mid-season variety with white shoe-peg grains irregularly placed. On good rich ground it makes 7 to 8 inch ears and they are delicious. Just spread on the butter. Popular for home, nearby markets and canning. Dried grains are saved for winter use.

**Stowells Evergreen.** 95 days. With white, very sweet 8-in. ears, this juicy, tender, meaty corn is popular with home and market growers and widely used for canning. Stowells is over 80 years old and still the most satisfactory sweet corn for the South.

### POPCORN

**Dynamite.** 120 days to mature. Large golden yellow kernels pop to a creamy white, as if already buttered. 6 to 9 in. ears are produced on 6 to 7 ft. stalks. The most satisfactory for growing and largest popping size. Plant in hills or row seeds 5 in. apart in rows 3 to 4 ft. apart.

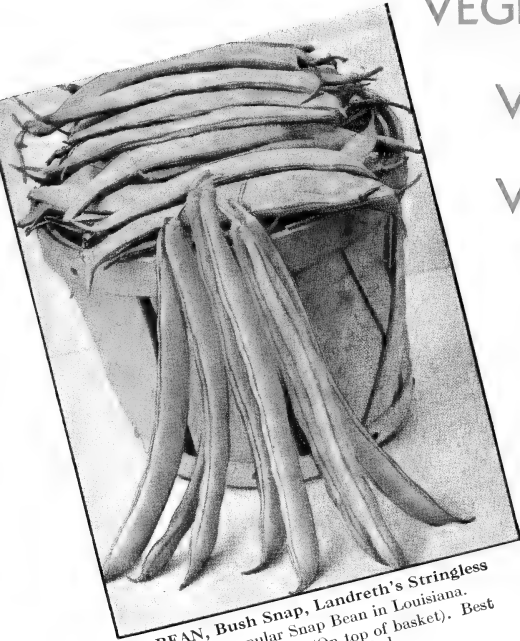




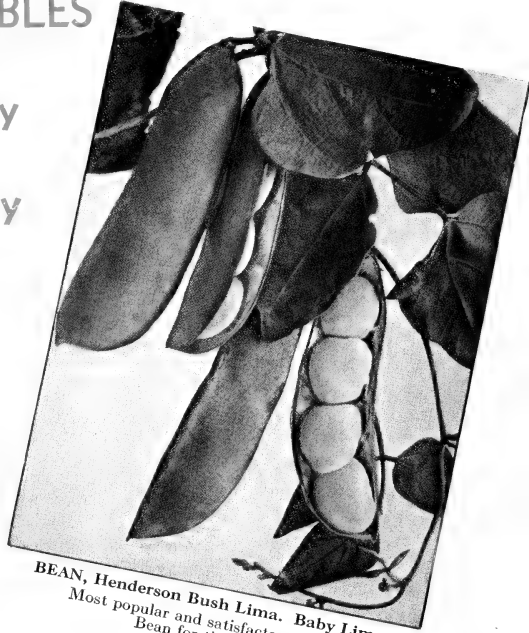
**CARROT, Emperor.** *A.A.S. Silver Medal, 1933.* For garden and market. Most popular long Carrot.

## VEGETABLES

for  
**Vitality**  
for  
**Victory**



**BEAN, Bush Snap, Landreth's Stringless**  
Most popular Snap Bean in Louisiana.  
**BEAN, Bountiful** (On top of basket). Best  
early flat-podded.



**BEAN, Henderson Bush Lima. Baby Lima.**  
Most popular and satisfactory Butter  
Bean for the South



**BEET, Early Wonder.** *A.A.S. Gold Medal, 1934*  
Finest early Beet on the market



**CARROT, Red-cored Chantenay**  
Most desirable garden variety, without yellow ring around core.  
Tender, crisp and sweet. Heavy-yielding, superior Carrot.



## Victory Gardens—Home Canning

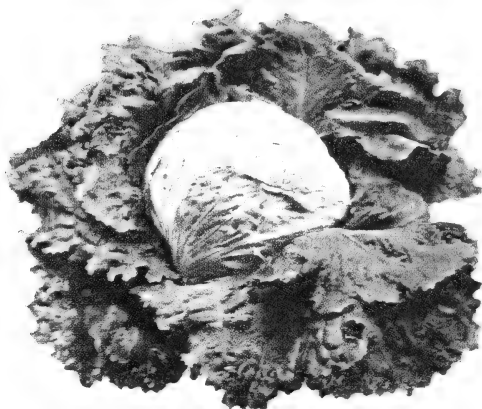
There are no "Ration Coupons" for home-grown, canned or dried vegetables. Plant a plenty—Save a plenty—Eat a plenty. Let us really help win this war with a big garden, kept planted the year round.



**CABBAGE, Charleston Wakefield**  
Largest early pointed heads. Standard Southern variety.



**EGGPLANT, Black Beauty.** Large; early; of fine shape



**LETTUCE, Iceberg.** Favorite crisp-leaved heading variety



**OKRA, Clemson Spineless.** A.A.S. Silver Medal, 1939  
The spineless Long Green for all uses



**LETTUCE, Big Boston**  
Standard butterhead type for home and market. Firm heading and always a favorite



**CUCUMBER**  
**Early Fortune**

Most popular type. White spine, so holds its green color without yellowing. Extra dark green, crisp and tender.

## CUCUMBER

**Culture.** Plant after ground is warm, in hills 4 ft. apart each way, covering 8 to 10 seeds per hill,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in heavy or 1 in. in sandy soils. Thin to 4 plants after rough leaves appear and cultivate until vines begin to run. Keep fruits cleanly picked to prolong bearing. Young cucumbers make grand pickles. Larger ones are used for slicing and in salads, but use when dark green and crisp, before seeds harden. White spine varieties stay green longer and turn white with age. Black spine sorts turn yellow with age. Vitamins A and B.

**Early Cluster.** 54 days; black spine;  $5\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Earliest for pickling and slicing; prolific, uniform and smooth. Medium green, home garden sort that gives satisfaction. Fruits in clusters.

**Black Diamond.** 54 days; white spine;  $8 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  in. "Stays Green" cucumber with deep green skin, pure white flesh of finest quality, crisp and tender. Recommended for home gardens, marketing and shipping. It holds its color a long time, retaining a fresh appearance.

**Pickling.** 58 days; black spine;  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Extremely prolific, dark green skin when young, with few warts. Uniform size blunt ended and disease resistant. Popular for home-made pickles as with big pickle houses.

**GHERKINS.** 60 days;  $2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$  in. For pickling only. Most prolific of all and must be used when small. The little fruits or burs are covered with soft spines and make unique as well as delicious pickles. Not like usual cucumbers.

**Japanese Climbing.** 60 days; black spine;  $9 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Makes much longer runners and may be trained on fences or poles. Makes good pickles when young and is a long-season bearer, holding the dark green fruits off the ground. Resists insects, disease and hot, dry conditions. Flesh is firm and crisp and never bitter.

**Straight 8.** 60 days; white spine;  $8 \times 2$  in. *All-America Selection.* Ideal; uniform shape, size and dark green color; cylindrical with rounded ends and without noticeable stripes at ends. Grand for slicing, packing and attractive market appearance. Most desirable for home, market and shipping.

**Early Fortune.** 60 days; white spine,  $9 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Standard whitespine variety for home, market or shipping; perhaps the inspiration for the new varieties of this fine type. Holds its dark green color for many days after picking, of regular tapering shape, and highly productive of crisp, firm fruits.

**Improved Long Green.** 65 days; black spine;  $11 \times 3$  in. Rather warted but with glossy green skin and solid, white flesh. Good general purpose home garden variety, from pickle to slicing stages. While black-spined, it is used for market when half grown and is always popular. Very productive.

**Longfellow.** 68 days; white spine;  $12 \times 3$  in. Extra long fruits of finest quality, tapering sharply at both ends. Rich dark green that holds up and enormous yield, for paying field and greenhouse growing, as well as for most attractive home garden fruits.

## ENDIVE

Plant in earliest spring or fall, shallowly in rows  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. apart and thin to a foot apart. Center of plants may be blanched by tying outer leaves, when dry, over the top a week before used. Some simply lay a board over plants. Grand for garnishing, salads, greens and flavoring soups and stews. Rich in Vitamins A, and B; very hardy to cold.

**Green Curled.** 95 days. Very hardy, vigorous, with bright green, finely and beautifully divided leaves that blanch to a cream color. Green midribs in the mass of foliage. For home and market.

**Broad Leaved Batavian.** 90-95 days. *All-America Selection.* Full Heart, Escarole Type. For home and market. Wide-leaved, wavy, deep green outer leaves with fleshy midribs. Inside leaves form a rather solid head which blanches creamy white. Crisp, tender, delicious.

## EGGPLANT

Valuable home garden vegetable, even used as a meat substitute, especially when sliced, rolled in beaten egg yolk and bread crumbs, seasoned and fried in fat. Vitamins A and B.

**Culture.** Tender plant, so start seed about March 1st in hotbed or where temperature is at least 65 degrees. Set plants outside after frost danger, 2 ft. apart each way, and cultivate often. A rich, light, warm soil makes the best crop.

**Black Beauty.** 81 days from plants. Early, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. plants, with 4 or 5 large egg-shaped fruits. Productive of smooth, blackish purple fruits that hold up after picking, our most popular variety for home and market use. Its quality is the best, whether used young or old. Color picture, Page 17.

**New York Improved.** 83 days from plants. Entirely spineless; large, glossy dark purple, broad, oval shaped fruits. Flesh is firm, very meaty and of super quality. Slightly larger than Black Beauty, little lighter in color and longer in shape. Plants are early, continuous bearers and low branching.

**Florida High Bush.** 85 days from plants. Strong plants are vigorous, high branching and bear their large, cylindrical or elongated dark purple fruits well above the ground. This is an advantage in keeping fruits off the ground and it is also somewhat resistant to fruit rot and blight, withstanding drought and wet weather.

## HERBS

Herbs belong in every kitchen garden. For winter use, dry the foliage as it begins to flower and keep it in air-tight bottles. For their fragrance and blooms they also belong in the flower garden. Try a few this year.

**Anise.** Annual; 75 days; 18 in.

**Borage.** Annual; 80 days; 18 in.

**Caraway.** Biennial; 70 days; 20 in.

**Dill.** Annual; 70 days; 24-30 in.

**Lavender.** Perennial; 60 days; 24 in.

**Rosemary.** Perennial; 90 days; 24 in.

**Sage, Broadleaf.** Perennial; 75 days; 18 in.

**Sweet Fennel.** Perennial; 60 days; 30 in.

**Sweet Marjoram.** Annual; 65 days; 14 in.

**Thyme.** Perennial; 80 days; 10 in.

## KALE

Kale or Borecole leaves are usually used for greens and garnishing. Spring, fall and winter crops are all popular. Broadcast or drill seed from early spring until fall. Quality is improved by light frost. Thin plants to 18 in. apart in rows for good size plants. Vitamins A and B.

**Early Green Curled.** 55 days. Vigorous, spreading growth of large bluish-green leaves with beautifully frilled edges. Very hardy and popular for greens, and heavy enough foliage to spare some for the chickens.

## KOHL-RABI

Cabbage family member with a turnip-shaped bulb formed above the ground. This bulb is eaten, flavored between cabbage and turnip, tender and of good quality if used before fully matured. Leaves, removed when bulb is cut, grow right out from the bulb. Vitamin B.

**Culture.** Sow seed in beds and transplant like cabbage or in light, rich garden soil early in spring. Thin to 5 in. apart, in rows  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. apart. Start fall plantings in August, with successive 15 day plantings for tender bulbs over a long period.

**Early White Vienna.** 55 days. Bulbs are whitish green, 2 in. across at best eating quality, while skin is tender. Cut off the hard lower portion and boil or steam, sliced or whole. Mild cabbage flavor you will relish. Extremely early, with small leaves; the best kind.

## LEEK

Very hardy onion-like plant which makes no bulb but has a big thick neck to be eaten. Flavor is milder and sweeter than onions. The edible portion is about 6 in. long and 2 in. thick.

**Culture.** Sow in early spring, in beds for transplanting or in drills  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. apart, covering seed  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Set out or thin plants to 6 in. apart when 6 in. high, and draw soil up around stems in cultivating to blanch them. For very white Leeks, set 4 in. apart in trenches 2 ft. apart and gradually draw soil around them, as for blanching celery.

**Giant Leek.** 130 days. Giant leaves, making a broad base, 2 to 3 inches across, and blanching almost pure white. Very mild, delicate, onion-like flavor and delicious in stews or creamed. For home or market.

## LETTUCE

Leaf or green Lettuce contains Vitamins A and B and valuable minerals. Butter-Head varieties form good size, solid heads, the heart or inside leaves blanching to a buttery yellow. In warm weather they do not head as well as the Crisp-Leaf type, but furnish plenty of green leaves for salads. Crisp-Leaf or Crisp-Head varieties make large, round, solid heads, when given space to develop, and blanch to a silvery white or cream shade inside. Leaves are also crisper and savoyed or crumpled. Loose-Leaf varieties do not head.

**Culture.** Sow in rich, well worked soil, as soon as cold weather is past, or start earlier in bed or cold-frame for transplanting. 6 to 12 in. apart in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. rows. Cover seed  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. Growth is best in cool weather. Good heads depend on keeping plants growing steadily, with plant food, moisture and cultivation. Loose-Leaf or Cutting Lettuce is thinned and used as it becomes crowded.

**Chicken Lettuce.** 40 days. Not for table use. Non-heading, fast and tall growing type, reaching 4 ft. before going to seed. After cutting, the stalks or stumps start new growth for another crop. Widely used for feeding poultry and rabbits.

**Early Curled Simpson.** Loose-Leaf. 43 days. White-seeded strain, the large plants having light green, crumpled and lightly frilled leaves. Distinct type, with a bunch of crisp, brittle, tender leaves of fine flavor and piquant taste. Spring and early summer favorite.

**Grand Rapids.** Loose-Leaf. 45 days. Non-heading, with intensely curled and fringed leaves. Thick planting gives tender young leaves early in season or spaced 12-18 inches, they make big round bunches of tender, juicy, light green leaves. Most attractive variety and best of its type.

**Big Boston.** Butter-Head. 78 days to head. Most popular and widely planted Butter-Head variety. Medium large heads with outer leaves smooth, light green, tinged bronze at the edges. Heads well in cool weather with a golden heart of tender, juicy leaves.

**Imperial 847.** Crisp-Leaf. 82 days to head. New blight-resistant sure header, even during hot, dry weather, so of great Southern home and commercial value. Compact heads of quality are medium-large, rich green, heavily savoyed and retain a good market appearance longer than others. Black-seeded.

**Iceberg.** Crisp-Leaf. 83 days to head. The home and local market favorite. Of finest eating quality in leaf or head, crisp, tender and juicy. Fringed and savoyed, light green outer leaves with bronzy edges fold over the large head to blanch the sweet heart creamy white. Dependable garden header.

**White Paris Cos-Lettuce.** 83 days. Romaine or Celery Lettuce. Erect, compact plants about 10 in. tall with medium green outer leaves and greenish white interior. Earliest and best Cos; crisp, brittle and tender, with refreshing sweet flavor. Doesn't need to be tied up for blanching.

## MUSKMELON

Cantaloupes, known commercially as those melons with triangular seed cavities, which most all varieties now have, or Muskmelons, with round seed cavities and perhaps a musky fragrance, are about the most delicious fruits when pulled ripe, fresh from the vines. Plant a few hills for delicious vine-ripened melons. Culture is the same as for Cucumbers.

**Hales Best.** 80 days; 6½ x 5 in.; 2½ lbs. Rocky Ford type with heavy netting; extra early, salmon colored thick flesh, small triangular seed cavity, fine grained and especially sweet flavored. The best shipping type and fine for the garden.

**Powdery Mildew-Resistant No. 45.** 85 days; 6 x 5 in.; 2½ lbs. Imperial strain from a Hales Best cross with Honey Ball. Yellow netted skin, delicious orange flesh and a heavy cropper even in hot, dry conditions. Stands shipping after vine-ripening or may be left on the vine for some time. Resistant to powdery mildew.

**Gold Lined Rocky Ford.** 85 days; 5½ x 5 in.; 2½ lbs. Sweetest green-flesh, with a gold lining next to seeds. Our most popular cantaloupe for home gardens and nearby markets. It is heavily netted, slightly ribbed, highly productive and greatly improved Rocky Ford. Flesh is thick, firm and with luscious flavor.

**Orange Flesh.** 85 days; 6 x 5½ in.; 2½ lbs. Similar to Gold Lined Rocky Ford but slightly longer and with deliciously sweet, thick orange flesh of spicy flavor to melt in your mouth. Densely netted, rust and insect-resistant, very prolific bearer of cantaloupes for home, market or shipping. Extremely popular.

**Banana.** 95 days. 16 x 4½ in.; 6½ lbs. Long banana shaped, flavored and red banana colored muskmelon. It is a thrifty grower, stands summer sun and bears until late in season. Thick, rich flesh is deep salmon and of good quality.

**Honey Ball.** 100 days; 5 x 5 in.; 3½ lbs. Very prolific, of ball-shaped, honey-sweet melons with light green flesh. Desirable for home gardens because of easy culture, hardiness, freedom from sun-scald, and storing qualities. It's also a grand shipper.

**Honey Dew.** 110 days; 9 x 8½ in.; 5-7 lbs. Long season variety for the South with the sweetest and spiciest of flesh. Honey flavored, crisp, thick, light green flesh, light cream colored skin and large size. It stores better than any other and will ripen off the vine.

## MUSTARD

More tender and better quality than Turnips for boiled greens. Sow any time during spring. Make frequent plantings for long-season supply, in rows 1½ ft. apart. Thin plants to 4 or 6 in. apart and leaves are ready to pull in 4 to 6 weeks.

**TENDERGREEN—Mustard-Spinach.** 28 days. Rapid growing Southern favorite for greens, with spoon-shaped, thick, dark green leaves. When cooked it has a delicious spinach flavor though more pungent. Heavy cropper; standing heat and cold. Start cutting in 3 weeks; you can have 6 or 8 crops a year.

**Southern Giant Curled.** 35 days. Plumy, bright green leaves, heavily fringed and curled at edges. Slightly pungent, crisp and tender. Sometimes called Östreich Plume, it is attractive and very fancy. Eaten as a salad or boiled for greens.

**Florida Broad Leaf.** 43 days. Large, tall, erect growing, with exceptionally large, thick, bright green leaves. Leaves are smooth or lightly crumpled with toothed edges and nearly white midribs. Fast growing, productive and longstanding before running to seed. Our largest selling variety and very desirable.

**Large Smooth Leaf.** 45 days. Round and unfurled leaves, of rough texture, toothed at edges and dark green in color. It grows a bit slower than the curled type but is longer standing. Big leaves, 9 x 8 in., are tender and mild.

## OKRA

Cover seed an inch deep in rows 2½ ft. apart. Thin plants to 10 in. apart. Keep cultivated. Ounce plants 50 ft. row. Vitamins A and B.

**Early Dwarf Green.** 50 days; 3 ft. tall. Pods thickly set on stalk from the ground up. Earliest, dark green, ridged long pods for stews, soups and frying. Pods of best quality when cut young and tender.

**Long Green.** 55 days; 4 ft. tall. Standard Perkins type of long, dark green, ridged pods of extra quality and tenderness at eating stage. The market, shipping and canning or soup variety, equally fine for home gardens.

**Clemson Spineless.** *All-America Selection.* 55 days; 4 ft. tall. Grand new Southern spineless strain of Long Green type. Very uniform, dark green, long pods, without the objectionable spines of other green ridged okras. No need for gloves to pick this.

**White Velvet.** 60 days; 4 ft. tall. Smooth, rounded, Lady Finger Okra with attractive white pods of medium size. Our most popular variety for home garden and local market use. Very tender and most desirable.

**Louisiana White Velvet.** 60 days; 4 ft. Very prolific, branching strain with uniform, bluntly tapered, smooth, round white pods of fine quality. Developed by Dr. Julian Miller of L. S. U. Extension Service. Recommended highly for gardens.

**Louisiana Green Velvet.** *All-America Selection.* 60 days; 4 ft. New development by Dr. Miller, giving us a green-podded strain of La. White Velvet, with all its good qualities and also a fine smooth canning variety, as white-podded sorts turn brownish in canning. Recommended for all purposes.

## ONION

**Culture**—Start seeds, sets or plants as early as soil can be worked in spring, in finely prepared, fertile, well-drained soil. Seeds and plants make the most uniform bulbs and they keep better in storage. Sow or set in rows 1-1½ ft. apart. Cover seed ¼-½ inch and firm soil. Cultivate shallowly and regularly. Thin out when 3 in. tall, again when 8 in. tall so bulbs won't touch, using second thinning for green spring onions. As bulbs seem mature, bend down the tops to hasten maturity. Dig and store in a dry place, removing tops when ready to use or market. Vitamin B.

**Yellow Bermuda.** 95 days from seed. Earliest, mildest, medium sized, flat-round, thin straw-colored skin and nearly white, sweet flesh. Southern favorite. See Plants Below.

**Crystal Wax White Bermuda.** 95 days. Similar to Yellow Bermuda except wax pure white. Most attractive of all, earliest and sweetest. Makes delicious green spring onions.

**Silver Skin.** 105 days. White Portugal. Grand pickling and green bunching onion with silvery white skin and mild flavor. Large flat-bottomed shape when mature. Makes uniform sets. Color picture Page 20.

**Large Red Wethersfield.** 112 days. Almost round, of large size and purplish red color. Decidedly pungent flavor; easily grown to maturity and a splendid keeper.

**Yellow Globe Danvers.** 112 days. Especially adapted to our section. Productive, medium early, globe shaped, medium sized, solid, rather mild onion with coppery yellow skin and crisp, creamy white flesh. For home garden and local markets and keeps fairly well.

### ONION PLANTS—SETS

**Bermuda Onion Plants.** We can supply these through the winter. Plants make more uniform bulbs than sets and two weeks earlier. Use plants for earliest green onions.

**Onion Sets.** Yellow, Red, and White Globe sets for spring planting. Sets save a month over seed in making green spring onions. A pound or quart plants 50 ft.

**Fall Sets.** We have Bermuda Sets, as well as Red, White and Yellow Globe Onion Sets for fall planting.

## PARSLEY

**Culture**—Use rich loamy soil with plenty of moisture. Seed is slow to start, so soak over night and then sow lightly in rows 2 ft. apart. Thin to 4 to 6 in. apart. Very rich in Vitamin A.

**Plain or Single Leaf.** 60 days. Heaviest producer of Parsley for seasoning. Hardy, very dark green, bushy growth with plain or flat leaflets. 2 ft. tall. May be dried.

**Paramount.** *All-America Selection.* 70 days. Exceptionally deep rich green color, extra triple curled with heavy moss appearance, the purest strain of most compact, uniform growth. The finest divided leaves and most decorative Parsley for garnishing. Beautiful.

## GARDEN PEAS

**Culture**—Extra early, round seeded varieties may be planted very early as it takes a hard freeze to kill them. Wrinkled sorts are started after soil begins to warm up. Plant every 10 days for succession crops. Tall or pole varieties need staking. Others may be planted in double rows, 6 in. apart, with 2 ft. between the double rows. Double rows help support each other. Cover seed 2 in. deep and work soil up around stems to keep them cool and longer bearing. Plant a fall crop also. Vitamins A and B.

**Alaska.** 54 days; 2 ft. tall. Most widely planted variety. Best quality, most prolific, earliest round seeded pea for garden, shipping and canning. Pods round, straight, blunt-ended, with 6 bluish green peas in 2½-in. pods.

**First and Best.** 54 days; 2 ft. Round seeded extra early of good quality and for all purposes. 2½-in. pods are round, straight, square ended, with 6 rich green peas. First to be ready at home or market.

**Mammoth Podded Extra Early.** 55 days; 2½ ft. Hardy, round seeded, 3 in. blunt ended pods with 8 large peas. Heavy yielding for so early and a fine home or market garden sort.

**Ameer or Large Alaska.** 55 days; 2½ ft. Round seeded; large 3-in. pointed pods of deeper color than Alaska, of heavier growth and with larger peas. Next in popularity for home and market.

**Little Marvel.** 58 days; 1½ ft. Dwarf, dark green vines, with rounded 3-in. pods of 7 or 8 large deep green peas which retain their fresh color after picking. Heavy producer of earliest wrinkled peas.

**Thomas Laxton.** 60 days; 2½ ft. The leading big early wrinkled Pea and long considered the finest. 3¼-in. blunt pods filled with 7 tender creamy-green peas of real flavor. Superb home and market variety.

**Bliss Everbearing.** 70 days; 3 ft. The big midseason, heavy and long bearing wrinkled seeded variety with 4 to 6 very large, high quality peas to the 3-in. pods. Strong branching plants, home garden and market favorite.

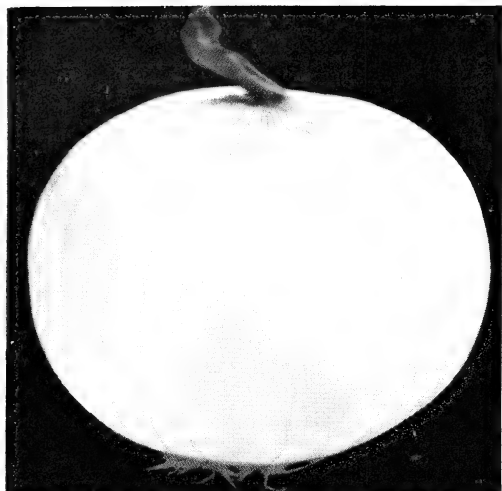
### TALL or POLE PEAS

**Creole.** 60 days; 6 ft. Brought to Louisiana by the early French settlers. Withstands cold and heat to grow and bear when others fail. 3-3½-in. pods are packed with 5 to 7 round peas of tender sweetness. Resistant to root rot, mildew and insects.

**Melting Sugar.** 70 days; 5 ft. Edible podded. The fleshy, tender and stringless young, immature pods and peas are eaten like snap-beans, or shelled like other peas when the 5-in. blunt pods are filled out.

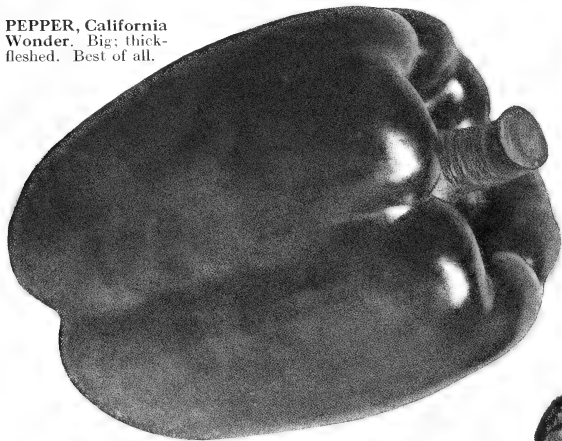
**Alderman or Tall Telephone.** 72 days; 5 ft. Heavy stemmed plant and high yielding over a long season. 4½-5-in. pods are straight, pointed and well filled with 8 to 10 huge peas. Largest podded of all; for home and market.

**Large White Marrowfat.** 82 days; 5 ft. Big round-seeded Pea used extensively for dry peas. Plump 3-in. pods are straight and blunt, with 6 or 7 large white, marrowy peas for dry shelling. Strong grower.



ONION, Silver Skin or White Portugal. Seeds and Sets

PEPPER, California Wonder. Big; thick-fleshed. Best of all.



## Lane Wilson Seeds

ARK-LA-TEX climate and conditions call for Lane Wilson Seeds, selected strains of varieties best suited to this section. Call on us to help make your garden the best ever. "One more row" is one more blow at the Axis, so let's go for a big Victory Garden. Your garden is our business, so depend on us for all your garden needs.



PEA, Garden, Alaska Extra Early  
Largest planted Pea in America. Round-seeded.

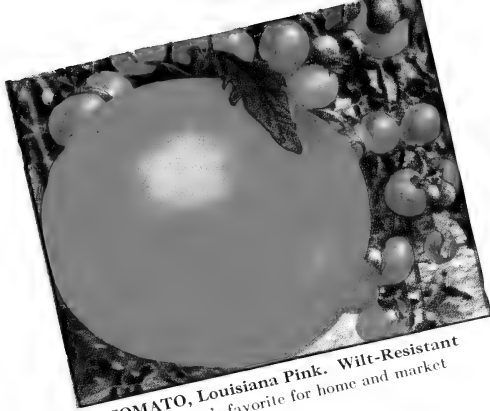


SPINACH, Bloomsdale Savoy  
Early; upright; thick savoy-leaved. Very popular

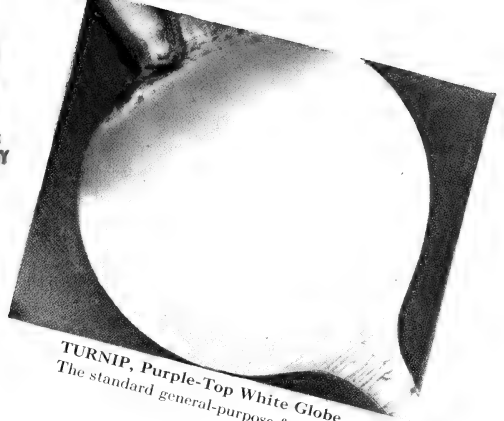


### RADISHES FOR EVERYBODY

Sparkler (*upper left*). Early Scarlet Globe (*lower left*).  
Early Long Scarlet (*upper right*). White Icicle (*lower right*).  
Plant a few feet of row every two weeks for a long-season supply



**TOMATO, Louisiana Pink.** Wilt-Resistant  
Our section's favorite for home and market



**TURNIP, Purple-Top White Globe**  
The standard general-purpose favorite



**TENDERGREEN (Spinach-Mustard)**  
Southern favorite for greens. See page 19



**WATERMELON, Dixie Queen.** Most popular melon  
Melons brought mighty high prices last season. Grow your own



**SQUASH, Summer Crookneck**—In foreground  
**SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck**—On the bush



**TOMATO, Marglobe.** The big wilt-resistant main cropper



## SWEET PEPPER

**Culture**—Peppers require warm soil, so plant late or start seed in hot bed or indoors, setting plants in warm soil outdoors after 4 in. tall. Set plants  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft. apart in rows 2-3 ft. apart. Ounce of seed makes 1000 plants. Plant Hot Peppers away from others or the Sweet's will be hot, too. Vitamins A, B, C.

**Ruby King.** 67 days from plants;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. size. Early, mild, thick flesh, dark green fruits, turning bright red. Well known home garden and market variety.

**Oakview Wonder.** 70 days; 4 x  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. An earlier California Wonder, with somewhat smaller but blockier fruits with sweet, thick, meaty walls and but little depression at the nose end.

**World Beater.** 73 days; 5 x  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. Prolific sure-cropper; very mild, sweet, thick, firm flesh, and profitable market or shipping variety. Rich green, turning bright scarlet. Good raw, stuffed or baked from the home garden.

**California Wonder.** 75 days;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x 4 in. Greatest of all Peppers. Main crop, heavy yielding, stocky plants with beautiful heavy, large fruits and extra thick, sweet and mild, firm flesh. Most uniform in shape and size, for stuffing or for packing. Usually 4-lobed and square-shaped; richest deep green, turning rich red. Color Picture, Page 20.

**Chinese Giant.** 80 days;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  x  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. Largest Pepper, though shape is rather irregular. Thick, very sweet, fleshy fruits on strong, stocky plants. Big home garden favorite for its huge mild Peppers of green, turning red.

### HOT PEPPERS

**Long Red Cayenne.** 70 days. 4 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. The long, slender, very hot and pungent, red peppers for drying and stringing—Burning hot.

**Red Chili.** 80 days;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  x  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. Small, brightest red and most prolific, hottest and most pungent Pepper for flavoring, drying for winter use and for pickling.

## PUMPKINS

**Culture**—Plant after soil is warm in spring, placing 6 or 8 seeds in hills 8 ft. apart each way and thin to 2 or 3 strongest plants, or drop seeds in every fourth hill in the corn field and thin to 2 plants. Cultivate until vines begin to run. Cut, with a few inches of stem attached, after leaves die, and store in a dry place. Use for baking, pies and stock feed. Vitamin B.

**Green Striped Cushaw.** 110 days; 18 x 10 in. Popular Southern crookneck 12-lb. pumpkin, with hard, smooth, thin skin of creamy white with irregular green stripings. Sweet tasting for pies or baking or used for stock feed. Thick, creamy, medium coarse flesh.

**Sugar or New England Pie.** 110 days; 8 x 10 in. Smaller, 7-lb. pumpkin, with sweet-potato-like flavor for pies and custards. Flat-round, somewhat ribbed shape with hard, smooth, deep orange skin. Flesh is very sweet, thick, orange-yellow and of top quality. Prolific.

**Large Cheese or Kentucky Field.** 112 days; 12 x 13 in. The canning and stock feed pumpkin of about 12 lbs. Pumpkins are large, slightly ribbed, dull orange and round to flat-round in shape. The deep yellow flesh is coarse but of good flavor and very popular here.

**Large Yellow.** 118 days; 12 x 16 in. Big Tom or Connecticut Field pumpkin of large orange fruits weighing 18 lbs. Flat-round shape with hard, smooth rind. Thick, dry, sweet, orange-yellow flesh for canning, pies and stock feed. Rampant growth.

**Mammoth King.** 120 days; 18 x 24 in. Largest of all, to grow for the fair, use for Halloween faces, stock feed, and it's of fair quality for baking and pies. Skin is yellow and orange and flesh is coarse grained salmon-orange. Irregular shape.

## RADISH

**Culture**—The garden's earliest vegetable, ready to use in 3 weeks from seed. Use a rich, loose, moist soil for quick growing, crisp, tender Radishes. Make new plantings every 10-15 days all season to keep a supply. Sow thinly in rows a foot apart, covering  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. Sow winter Radish in late summer. Ounce plants 100 feet. Vitamin B.

**Early Scarlet Globe.** 24 days. 1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., globe to slightly olive shaped roots of bright scarlet-red skin and tender, crisp white flesh. Unsurpassed for home and market; earliest and uniform roots and tops.

**French Breakfast.** 25 days. Earliest half-long, bright rosy scarlet radish with white bottoms. It is crisp and tender, about 2 in. long, oblong shaped, with short tops.

**Sparkler.** 25 days. Finest improved Early Scarlet Turnip, white tipped. Small round root,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., bright scarlet top with clear white base. Pure white, crispy flesh has a delightful mild, snappy flavor—Our most popular radish for home, market and forcing. Picture, Page 20.

**Crimson Giant.** 28 days. Heavy producer of large, globe-shaped roots, with deep crimson skin and white flesh. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  x 2 in. size, solid, and it doesn't get pithy with size. Most popular large Radish.

**Long Scarlet.** 28 days. Still good when 6 in. long. The best long, brittle red Radish. Bright scarlet-red, icy white flesh, snappy flavor, tender and juicy. Grand at home or bunching for market.

**Icicle.** 28 days. Growing 5 in. long, this beautiful tapering root is pure white and smooth, with icy white, tender, crisp, firm mild flesh. Finest white for home and market and highly recommended.

**China Rose, Winter Radish.** 52 days. 5 in. long and 2 in. across, this attractive deep rose Radish with white tip has white flesh of rather pungent flavor. Solid and a good keeper in storage.

## SPINACH

**Culture**—Give good rich soil for these hardy greens and you can plant any time the ground isn't frozen. Broadcast or sow lightly in rows  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. apart, covering seed an inch and thin to 5 or 6 in. between plants. Sow in Sept. for a fall crop. New Zealand is not a true Spinach but is similar in taste. Start it after ground is warm and use leaves from it all summer. Give it more space to develop big plants. Plant and eat Spinach for health. Rich in Vitamins A, B, C.

**Bloomsdale Savoy.** 42 days. Early, heavy cropper of heavily savoyed or crumpled, thick, succulent leaves for greens, canning or market. Upright growth, medium sized glossy dark green leaves. See Color Picture on Page 20.

**Broad Leaf Flanders.** 43 days. Still our most popular variety, with large, thick, smooth, deep glossy green and very juicy leaves of excellent flavor for greens or canning.

**Giant Thick-Leaved, Nobel.** All-America Selection. 45 days. Improved Nobel is a heavy producer of extra thick, rich deep green, very large, rounded, lightly crumpled, tender, juicy, crisp leaves. Good for all purposes.

**New Zealand.** 70 days. Cut-and-come-again summer greens variety. Plants erect and branching or bushy and the tender shoots have small, broad pointed, thick, tender leaves of fine quality. Grows luxuriantly in hottest weather on poor or rich soil.

**Summer Spinach—Swiss Chard.** 45 days. A Swiss Chard of cut-and-come-again type for cutting leaves from spring to winter. Leaves, used for greens, are large, dark glossy green, superior in taste to other Chards and stand the summer heat. Sow in early spring, in rows  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. apart and thin to 6 in. apart, using also plants thinned out for greens.

## SQUASH

**Culture**—Plant after soil becomes warm, 6 or 8 seeds in hills 4 ft. apart each way, covering  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. Thin to 2 or 3 plants after rough leaves form. Keep soil surface loose but don't disturb bearing plants. Vitamins A, B.

**Early White Bush Scallop.** 50 days. White Patty Pan Squash, with rather compact, bushy plants producing creamy white, flat, scalloped edge fruits. 3 by 8 in. when mature but use when very small for tenderness.

**Early Summer Crookneck.** 52 days. Favorite bright yellow variety with buttery yellow skin, flesh and flavor. Rather compact bush and heavy yielder for home, market and shipping. Use when small. Most popular. Color picture Page 21.

**Early Prolific Straightneck.** All-America Selection. 52 days. Same popular color and type as Summer Crookneck but with the decided advantages of straight necks and smaller seeds. Quite bushy plants, most prolific bright yellow fruit and flesh. Best for home, market and shipping.

## TURNIP

**Culture**—Quickly grown in early spring as well as in late summer and fall. Sow thinly in rows  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. apart, covering seed  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. Thin plants, using for greens, until 3-4 in. apart. For greens, sow broadcast or in rows, thinning as used. Vitamins A, B, C.

**Seven Top.** 30-50 days. Chief Southern sort for greens with heavy top growth, full turnip pungency and flavor. Greens ready in 30 days or less. Roots are tough, stringy and not advised for food.

**Shogoin.** 30-60 days. Best and most popular kind for both tops and roots. Milder, rather tender, juicy, mustard-flavored greens, with foliage held above the soil, and louse-resistant. Roots slightly flattened globe shaped, all white, sweeter, milder and fine-grained.

**Extra Early White Milan.** 42 days. Flattened medium-small roots, with smooth white skin and flesh. Uniform shape, fine-grained, sweet and earliest roots for home or market.

**Extra Early Purple Top Milan.** 42 days. Similar to white Milan except for purple shaded bulb tops. Small tops; roots delicate in flavor and tenderness.

**Early White Flat Dutch.** 46 days. Medium sized flattened roots, 3-5 in. across, with small tap-root. Skin and flesh are pure white, smooth, tender, fine-grained and sweet. Strap-leaved.

**Early Purple Top, Strap-Leaved.** 46 days. Similar to white Dutch except with refreshing reddish-purple shading at top of root. Quick grower and sweet-flavored.

**Purple Top Globe.** 57 days. Most popular of all turnips. Globe-shaped roots, 4-6 in. across, medium early, handsome purple tops of roots which show above ground, heavy cropper, good quality, always a good keeper and seller. For all purposes. Picture, Page 21.

**White Egg.** 57 days. Desirable spring turnip, often ready in 6 weeks. Snowy white, solid, fine-grained, sweet and tender. Egg-shaped and bunches nicely for market.

**Pomeranian White Globe.** 60 days. Round white with icy white flesh, 4-6 in. across. Heavy producer, excellent keeper, and improving in winter storage or fine in spring gardens.

**Cow Horn or Long White.** 70 days.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. across and 10 or 12 in. long. White skin and flesh, sweet, high quality roots with heavy tonnage per acre. Often planted with Rape for stock feed.

**Amber Globe.** 76 days. Big yellow fleshed, globular fellow with light yellow skin. Heavy cropper for stock feed, but also a fine-grained, sweet, good keeper for table use.

**Improved Purple Top Rutabaga.** 90 days. Best, heaviest cropper. Purple top of root over amber skin with yellow flesh. Tender, finest flavored and most uniform big 5-7 in. roots. Excellent keeper for table use or stock.

## TOMATOES FOR EVERYBODY

Modern tomatoes are so greatly improved and so healthful that every garden should grow them. Recent experiments have shown that of all vegetables, Tomatoes stand in first place in supplying the precious vitamins needed for the human diet. Raw, cooked, canned or juiced, they are rich and delicious. Vitamins A, B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, C and minerals. We especially suggest the wilt-resistant varieties for sure and paying crops, for home or market gardens.

In the millions of new gardens since Pearl Harbor, Tomatoes, above all other vegetables, have been the most satisfactory, easy to grow and desirable for fresh home use, canning and juicing.

**Culture**—It takes 4 or 5 weeks from seeds to have plants to set out, so start seed indoors or in hotbeds for transplanting after frosts are past. Broadcast seed thinly in well prepared bed or flat box, covering  $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Give plenty of light to make strong plants and thin if crowded. Transplant outdoors to rich, deeply prepared soil, 3 ft. apart each way, and keep up clean, shallow cultivation. Stake plants for strong support. Days to mature given are from setting plants to first ripe fruits. Start seeds again in May for plants to bear until fall frosts.

**June Pink.** 69 days from plants. The pink-fruited Earliana; earliest home and market garden variety. Bears medium-sized fruits in large clusters, uniform, smooth and attractive in color and shape. Plants are compact branching and prolific.

**Break O'Day.** *Wilt-Resistant.* 70 days. Scarlet fruited and our earliest wilt-resistant variety. Light, open foliage, and medium in height. Medium-sized, full, round, firm and heavy fruits. Consider this an early Marglobe and you have it.

**John Baer.** 70 days. Scarlet fruited early tomato with excellent quality; smooth, nearly round, mild and firm-fleshed. Its skin is tough, which is easily peeled or removed, free from cracks and desirable for home and market. Long bearing for an early.

**Pritchard.** *All-America Selection.* *Wilt-Resistant.* 73 days. Scarlet-Topper. Disease-resisting variety for long and heavy bearing. This is from a Marglobe cross, inheriting its fine qualities together with earliness. Fruits are of good size, very uniform, smooth, globe-shaped, exceptionally firm and heavy, with thick, fleshy walls. They are borne in clusters on a stocky, medium-sized determinate plant. For home, market and shipping uses.

**Rutgers.** *Wilt-Resistant.* 74 days. Scarlet fruited early Marglobe type of great value. Large, strong plant growth provides for a heavy production of brightest red fruits. They are firm and solid, with thick, fleshy walls and very small seed cavities, with low acidity and ripening uniformly from the center outward. A quality tomato for eating fresh, canning, juicing or for shipment.

**Louisiana Dixie.** *Wilt-Resistant.* 74 days. Pink fruited selection out of Louisiana Pink by Dr. Julian C. Miller of the La. Experiment Station. It showed greater vigor than any other trial at the Station and with resistance to early blight. The handsome fruits are medium to large, globular, solid with heavy cell structure, small seeds and seed cavities, and not inclined to cracking.

**Louisiana Pink.** *Wilt-Resistant.* 75 days. Our most popular and satisfactory pink-fruited tomato. Developed by the La. Experiment Station from an Acme-Earliana cross. It was found to make more on Louisiana wilt-infested lands than any other variety. It is a heavy bearer of smooth, medium-sized, flattened globe-shaped fruits with fine flavor, firm flesh, small seed cavities and few seeds. Very desirable for home and market use.

**Louisiana Red.** *Wilt-Resistant.* 75 days. Scarlet fruited, but otherwise similar to Louisiana Pink. More desirable by most people because of the red color.

**Grothens Globe.** *Wilt-Resistant.* 76 days. Scarlet fruited, grand new tomato with very high production of uniform ripening fruits. Solid and globular, meaty, heavy and beautiful colored, it captures the second-early markets, usually coming in a week or more ahead of Marglobe. Fine for home gardens.

**Gulf State Market.** 78 days. Pink fruited beauty, developed in Mississippi and believed to be the best shipping variety grown there. It is resistant to blight and the strong vines withstand unfavorable weather. Globular fruits are very free from cracks at the stem end, borne in clusters that ripen together and it is also recommended for home and local markets. It is solid, thick walled, heavy and mild.

**Marglobe.** *Wilt-Resistant.* 80 days. Scarlet fruited leader of them all. The main-crop tomato for all purposes and satisfactory here and over the whole country. The largest and widest planted kind for home gardens, local markets and shipping. Its juice is delicious, it cans beautifully and red, and it gets the high market prices. Fruits are medium sized, uniform, smooth, globe shaped, heavy, solid, meaty and with a tough, protective skin. They are borne in clusters of 5 to 7 on bushy vines of medium to heavy growth. You can't go wrong with Marglobe.

**Supreme Marglobe.** *Wilt-Resistant.* 80 days. Our super-selection strain, seeds from selected fruits and giving the most uniform, highest yielding, most dependable stock of tomatoes that you can plant. Here you have the greatest all-round, main-crop variety and best seed stock available.

**Dwarf Champion.** 83 days. Pink fruited favorite in many gardens because of the dwarf, bushy, strong, compact plants which hold the fruit up off the ground without staking. Called the "Tree Tomato" Fruits are medium and regular in size and flattened globe shape, with smooth skin, firm and attractive. A home garden tomato.

**Stone.** 86 days. Scarlet fruited favorite late, main-crop tomato for many years. Extra large, smooth skin and bright red color. It is solid and meaty, greatly improved over the old strain, and good for all purposes. The vines are large and vigorous, highly productive of uniform, deep oval shaped fruits for attractive slicing and canning.

**Dwarf Stone.** 88 days. Scarlet fruited and similar to Stone except very strong, dwarf plants. Like Dwarf Champion, it holds its huge fruit off the ground and is the largest dwarf or tree tomato. Fruits are about 4 in. across by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep, a grand home garden sort for slicing and canning.

**Ponderosa or Beefsteak.** 88 days. Pink fruited and the biggest tomato to be grown. Greatly improved strain with no core, few seeds and appears to be nearly all meat. Even with its size, fruits are well shaped and make the most attractive big slices, very free from acidity. Vines are strong but must be staked to hold their crops, which they bear right up to frost.

**Oxheart.** 88 days. Pink fruited big fellow like Ponderosa but is heart shaped, wide and tapering almost to a point. Fruits are very heavy and solid, borne in clusters of 3 to 7, having few seeds and small seed cells. Heavy cropping variety, a novelty to look at and one of our best home garden varieties with plenty of thick slices.

**Yellow Plum.** 73 days. Bright yellow oval or plum-shaped favorite for canning whole and also for salads on the table. Very prolific, very mild, interesting and attractive. About 2 in. long.

**Red Pear.** 73 days. Small scarlet, distinctly pear-shaped and produced in large clusters over a long season. It's best to stake plants to keep them off the ground. Eat them, can, preserve or pickle them whole. They are delicious.

## WATERMELON

The South is known for its big, sweet, juicy melons and to have them at their best we must grow them or have a kindly friend with enough land and heart to furnish them vine ripened.

**Culture**—Use well drained, light, rich soil, new or fresh land if available, for fine watermelons. After soil is warm, plant 6 or 8 seeds in each hill, 10 ft. apart each way, and thin to 3 or 4 strong plants after rough leaves have formed. Cultivate often, as long as you can, then pull out weeds and grass. Feeding should be done before planting, using 400-800 lbs. per acre of a good commercial fertilizer. Spray vines regularly with Bordeaux Mixture.

**Halbert Honey.** 85 days. Earliest and one of the sweetest of our good Southern melons. It weighs about 30 lbs. when well grown, oblong, with a dark green, thin, brittle rind that doesn't stand shipping. The rich red heart, without strings, is meaty and sugary, delicious for home and nearby market use.

**Kleckley Sweet.** 86 days. Like Halbert Honey, this is a thin rind, glossy, dark green, oblong melon, with very sweet, rich red flesh for home gardens. It is one of the earliest, slightly necked or smaller at one end and a favorite for many years.

**Wondermelon.** 88 days. Also called Improved Kleckley Sweet, this is a handsome big, 30-40 lb., oblong, dark green melon with rather thin, tough rind and rich scarlet flesh. It is being shipped and it is an especially fine home and nearby market variety. It is regular in shape, larger, better in every way than Kleckley Sweet, and our biggest selling oblong melon. You will be delighted with its big, generous heart and beautiful appearance.

**Stone Mountain.** 88 days. The sweetest and best all-round melon, for home, market and shipment. Others have thicker, tougher rinds for shipping but lack Stone Mountain's cool sweet taste and delicious flavor. This is a big, medium dark green, lightly veined oval, blunt ended melon, weighing 30 to 50 lbs. on good land. Flesh is very thick, fine-grained, crisp, tender and sweetest of all. It stands drought and heat better than others, too.

**Dixie Queen.** 90 days. Our biggest selling variety and rightly so. While not as sweet as Stone Mountain, it is the same blunt-oval shape. Its greenish gray skin is irregularly striped with dark green, the most spectacular of melons and most tempting on the market. Richly colored, sweet, juicy, firm flesh, appearing mostly all heart because of the small white seeds. Its tough rind allows rough shipping and it sells on sight. 30-40 lbs.; color picture on Page 21.

**Thurmond Gray.** 90 days. Grayish green skin on a handsome, uniformly large, oblong melon. And, this is the best of long shipping. Flesh is deep red, crisp, tender, stringless and fine-grained, for excellent eating qualities. The rind is very tough and the melon stands up well after being shipped. 30-40 lbs.

**Tom Watson.** 95 days. The standard long dark green melon for shipping. It weighs 30-40 lbs., of uniform cylindrical shape and with tough, elastic rind. Flesh is bright red, firm, coarse grained, of good flavor. Melons are good keepers, retaining their fresh appearance. Also used for home and nearby markets.

**Florida Giant.** 95 days. The monster Cannonball melon, weighing up to 100 lbs.; oval-round with blunt ends, dark green skin and thick rind. Flesh is firm and solid, but naturally with its size, it is coarse grained and quality and flavor are not comparable to smaller sized varieties. For largest size, pinch off all but 1 or 2 melons from vine after giving ample space, good soil and initial fertilization.



# FIELD CORNS—BEST FOR THE SOUTH

## SOUTHERN WHITE DENTS

**Sentell White Dent.** The leading white dent variety of Louisiana. Bred in Caddo parish and has made largest yield of North Louisiana Experiment Station many years. Has large ears 8 to 10 inches long, medium stalk, white cob, white grain, well covered with heavy shuck protecting well from weevil. A hard Dent Corn suited for feed and meal.

**Calhoun Red Cob.** White Dent with kernels shading yellow toward cob; ears large; sure yielder. Most largely planted of all varieties and wonderfully popular with farmers. Ears are 8 to 10 inches long; deep kernels; red cob. Ears are uniform, well covered with shuck and fill out well even to the nubbins.

**Hastings Prolific.** Requires a fairly long season to develop hard Corn—110 to 120 days. Stalk is large, 8 to 12 feet tall, according to soil and season, rooting deeply. Stalk and blades are large and vigorous. Ears of medium size, 2 or more to the stalk, depending on the distance given and the growing conditions. On good strong land, where Corn has distance of 2 to 2½ feet in the row, it often makes 4 to 6 ears to a stalk. Consistently produces high yields and is adapted to hills and bottoms. Ears small but shell out 90 per cent grain.

**Mosbys Prolific.** Similar to Hastings but larger ears, with the same type small cob and deep kernel. If you do not like the many small ears of Hastings, plant Mosby and get fewer and bigger ears.

**Improved Surecropper.** Most extensively planted white variety in Texas. The

farmer knows that it makes, wet or dry, and that it is the safest Corn to grow as dry weather is sure to come. They call it Big Cobbed and Light, yet a part of the crop in Surecropper is good insurance against dry-weather failures. Popular for May and June planting.

**Dwarf Mexican June.** Large white ears. Best for late planting as it is drought-resistant.

**White Tuxpan.** Originated in Texas. Vigorous; drought-resistant. Recommended especially for hill soils.

## More Corn—More Stock

We in America have practically the world to feed, besides ourselves. During and immediately after this war, we will have food shortages, high prices and rationing. Home-grown food, poultry and livestock are not rationed. Surplus vegetables, feeds and meats bring higher and higher prices, just as they cost more if we must buy them. Let's grow them, for America, for our allies, for our own preservation.

Corn is the feed crop for our hogs, cattle and poultry. We need much more of all of them. Too long have we paid for freight instead of just for Corn and meat. Now America needs the transportation for war materials. We must live at home, grow our Corn, and raise our meat. Try some Yellow Corn this year!

## SOUTHERN YELLOW DENTS

Yellow Corn is recognized as superior feed. It has been rapidly bred into greater production, and weevil- and drought-resistance. With Vitamin A, not found in white Corn, our stock will do better on it, and rich yellow roasting ears will add a lot to our own meals. Farmers who know, buy yellow Corn. Farmers who know more, grow yellow Corn. Yellow Corn is the South's big new crop.

**Southwestern Yellow Dent.** Another drought-resistant, large-eared, large-grained, yellow Corn from dry Texas and Oklahoma. It has been popular with our trade for many years and we predict will remain so. Until White Sure Cropper was bred yellow, it has been appropriately called a Yellow Surecropper Corn. Ask anyone who plants this variety about it and then pay us a visit for seed.

**Hills Yellow Dent.** Outstanding as one- and two-eared variety of deep rich golden yellow Corn. Check experiment station results and you will find it producing around the top record every year. Bred in Louisiana. It covers securely with a heavy shuck and is practically free from weevil damage. Everyone knows that yellow Corn has more food-value, so why not plant a tested variety and produce better yellow Corn than you buy from the West and North.

**Yellow Surecropper.** The Texas Experiment Station recognizing the drought-resistance and high productivity of White Surecropper, yet its poor feed-value, bred it into a firm yellow Corn. Planted both early and late, it shows outstanding merit from Louisiana to the dry Panhandle of Texas and Oklahoma. Hill farmers will find this to be the yellow Corn they have wanted and wished for.

**Jarvis Golden Prolific.** A yellow prolific Corn, well adapted to this section and growing rapidly in popularity. Originating in Tennessee, it is earlier than native varieties, yet its origin in the South, makes it cover well with a full shuck, protecting it from bird and weevil damage. Its earliness allows it to make before the dry period comes.

## NORTHERN VARIETIES

Planted for early feed and roasting ears, there will always be a place for some extra-early Corn. Northern varieties were bred for short seasons and do not make the heavier yields of our Southern Corns. They come in handy to feed when our bins run low in late summer but our main crops are planted with prolific Southern varieties.

**White Silvermine.** Most popular large White Dent and used extensively by market gardeners. Ears are large, fill out well, and make beautiful roasting ears.

**White Pearl.** Similar to Silvermine but a softer Corn when matured. Also grown extensively for feed and roasting ears.

**White St. Charles Red Cob.** Most popular northern Corn for feed, being very solid and a good producer.

**Reids Yellow Dent.** Most popular northern yellow and possibly more extensively planted than any variety in the United States. We usually secure our stock from Missouri, hence it is semi-southern.

**St. Charles Yellow.** A strain of Yellow Dent, very popular and recognized as the best northern yellow for Louisiana.

**Tennessee Red Cob.** Another semi-southern Corn that produces well and is very popular when an earlier White Dent Corn is desired.



Plant Our Southern Yellow Dent Corn—Sure-Cropping, Weevil- and Drought-Resisting

# The New COTTON D & PL 14



Grow the Best Cotton with Long Staple for Best Prices. Depend on Lane Wilson's Peak of Quality Seeds

We are the **exclusive distributors** for the originators of Delta & Pine Land 14 Cotton Seed in Louisiana, and in bordering counties of Texas and Arkansas.

Deltapine is the most popular variety in the South and D.&P.L. 14 is the latest improved strain. Recently introduced into Texas, it was quickly accepted as a superior Cotton. The customer comes back for more. We sell no other Cotton. D.&P.L. is the best.

Deltapine 14 has been tested from one to three years at the experiment stations at St. Joseph, Calhoun, Crowley and Baton Rouge. Deltapine 14 has ranked first in value two out of three seasons (1939-1941) in the tests in which it was included at the **St. Joseph** Experiment Station. In yield, it stood second, first, and fifth during the three seasons respectively.

At **Calhoun**, Deltapine 14 was second in yield in 1941. At **Crowley**, Deltapine 12 was first in value and second in yield, while Deltapine 14 was third in yield and value. At **Baton Rouge**, Deltapine 14 was first in 1940 and fifth in 1941 in yield in the tests in which it was included. The latter season Deltapine 11-A stood first.

Early, high-yielding, with large, easily picked bolls, storm-resistant and somewhat wilt-resistant, D.&P.L. 14 is the high value and prolific strain to plant. 40½ lint turnout or better is usual, and it runs consistently 1 inch and better staple. Plant the best,—originator's seed—, we sell no other. **Treat seed with Ceresan—1 pound treats 5 bushels, 75c.**

## OATS. Treat with Ceresan

Plant Seed Oats this fall, for working stock and poultry. Save transportation costs and feed-bills.

**Ferguson 922 Oats.** Leading variety and high producer of Red Rust-resistant Oats.

**Appler Strain-4 Oats.** Growing in popularity and a very high-producing Red Oat.

**Alber Oats.** Most rust-resistant for coastal area and yields almost equal to Ferguson and Appler.

**Coker Fulgrain.** Best early Oat, maturing about 10 days ahead of regular varieties.

**Coker Victorgrain.** New, early, strong-strawed, rust- and smut-resistant Oat that looks like a real winner.

## DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Quickest green forage or grazing for hogs and poultry. Makes fine 'greens' for the table to mix or vary with turnips and spinach. Plant in winter, spring or fall. Grows 10 to 24 inches for a crop in 6 to 8 weeks. Drill 4 lbs. or broadcast 8 lbs. per acre for the quickest green feed you can make.



Plan for Feed Oats This Fall



Plant Bermuda Lawns and Pastures This Summer—Rye Grass This Fall

## ALFALFA—Inoculate

Alfalfa in the South will produce 3 to 5 tons of hay to the acre each year and in money value surpasses any other Clover. Although fall sowing is preferable, fine results can be obtained when planted in early spring. One of the important features in growing Alfalfa is first preparing your land and then inoculating your seed. Plant 20–25 lbs. per acre.

**Hairy Peruvian.** Heavy yielding variety under normal or average field conditions. Stands temperature down to 10 degrees F. Superior in dry weather but falters when cold and wet. Planted extensively in Louisiana.

**Southwestern Common.** Developed from Common Chilean, under dry conditions of the Southwest. Similar in behavior to Hairy Peruvian but smaller stemmed. A heavy producer and very popular.

**Common or Chilean** (Arizona, Oklahoma and Kansas.) More hardy than above varieties and stands more adverse conditions, producing slightly less. Its stems are smaller and the quality of hay better. It is possibly the safest and most popular variety grown.

## CLOVER—Inoculate

**Mellilotus Alba or White Sweet Clover.** A biennial clover growing two to five feet high, resembling alfalfa. Grows two years from one seeding. Makes a large growth the first year, but a much heavier growth the second due to its extensive root system. It's a livestock builder and relished by all kinds of livestock. Good hay and grazing crop for alluvial soils or limed soils. No other pasture crop measures up to the summer and fall grazing furnished by this plant. Plant 15–20 lbs. per acre, fall or spring.

**White Dutch Clover.** The best known and leading clover for permanent pastures and lawns. Accommodates itself quickly to nearly all soils. Does well in Bermuda and mixed pastures, furnishing grazing in late winter and early spring, long before the Bermuda starts. Mixes well with all grasses and clovers for a permanent pasture or lawn. Sow 5–10 lbs. per acre in fall.

**Mellilotus Indica Clover—Annual Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover.** Also spoken of as "Sour Clover." A valuable winter legume for the lower South. Grows 2 to 3 feet tall and produces 5 to 10 tons of green matter by early May. Will reseed itself if cut when seeds start maturing. Sow during the early fall or spring at the rate of 20 pounds per acre.

**Persian Clover.** A new Clover that should be planted on every pasture in the South. Furnishes splendid grazing from December until June. Will carry several head of cattle per acre. Yields 2 to 3 tons of rich, palatable hay per acre. Cures very quickly. Reseeds itself even when closely grazed and spreads rapidly. Grows 1 to 2 feet high, bearing small pink flowers and seeds heavily. Will stand heavier, wetter lands than most clovers. Sow 6 to 8 pounds per acre, Sept.–Nov.

**Black Medic Clover.** A wonderful Clover of the alfalfa family, thriving on all soils except water-logged types. It spreads faster than any other Clover. Reseeds itself with close grazing. Yields a very nutritious pasture. Sow from early September until December, the earlier the better. It is an excellent hay plant.

**California Bur Clover.** Similar to Southern Bur but kills at about 10 degrees F., yet is very popular in Louisiana and Texas. It is worth trying.

**Southern Giant Bur.** Spotted. Usually sown in the bur at rate of 6 to 8 bushels of 10 lbs. to acre. Can be grazed until late March and then makes a good seed crop. Some winter grazing can be had and makes a good green manure crop to plow under. Seeds are trashy and dusty. Sow in fall.

**Hop Clover.** Grows well over the greater part of the Southern States. It's very aggressive and hardy. Should be a part of all pasture Clover mixtures. It is one of the earliest to give grazing. If used alone, sow 6 pounds per acre. Inoculate seed. Plant in the fall.

## LESPEDEZA—Inoculate

The valuable self-seeding, annual Southern clover for rich or poor land. It has a creeping habit on poor ground and makes a vigorous bushy plant, 12–18 in. tall, in better soil. Harrow seed in lightly and firm soil, or broadcast on surface and then scratch the surface to prevent washing or blowing off. It makes good grazing or is turned under for green manure. Many long roots decay to leave nitrogen in the soil for crops to follow, so it enriches the soil and the growing crop prevents the washing of hilly land. Broadcast 15–30 lbs. per acre, in spring or fall.

**Common Lespedeza.** Most widely grown variety and a standard hay and pasture plant, getting a stand and seeding itself each year except on very dry, sandy land. It increases the carrying capacity of pastures and is an important Southern legume.

**Tennessee 76.** Selected strain of Common, originated by the Tennessee Experiment Station. It is later, of upright growth and a heavy hay producer in this section and farther north.

**Kobe.** Similar to Common but with more growth and larger seed. It outyields the Common in hay and pasture from southern Arkansas south.

**Korean.** Earlier, coarser and heavier producer for mountain sections and the upper South. It grows 18–24 in. tall; for a quick curing hay crop or can be grazed closely until Sept. 1st., furnishing good summer pasture.

## WINTER VETCH—PEAS

### *Inoculate Vetch and Peas with Nitragin*

Vetch makes a good hay crop in spring and leaves added fertility to the soil. Planted with small amounts of rye or oats for support, at last working of cotton or corn, it will grow off and mature seed the next June. The land is reseeded by plowing under the mature crop and a heavier crop results the following year.

Briefly, success depends largely on planting deep, inoculating seed, and if soil is too poor, apply phosphoric acid. Planted consistently over a period of years, your cotton and corn production can be doubled. Plow under seed with turning plow or middle buster, keeping in rows for better drainage. On average soils four inches seems the best depth to plant.

**Common Vetch.** The most popular winter vetch for Louisiana and East Texas. It has never winter killed in this latitude and probably produces the heaviest cover crop we can plant and is ready to plow under earlier than other Vetches. Plant 30 lbs. per acre.

**Hungarian Vetch.** Similar to Common and has small seed, planting farther to the pound. Some insist it is better than Common, and it is especially popular on alluvial soils, although not so popular on hilly land. Plant 25 lbs. per acre.

**Hairy Vetch.** Universally popular and still planted generally all over the South. Having very small black seed, it plants farther, hence, although the price is higher, it goes farther and is economical to plant. It is the hardiest. Plant 20 lbs. per acre.

## AUSTRIAN WINTER PEA

Many prefer Winter Pea to Vetch for cover crops. It is a winter legume, growing like Canada Field Pea but with seed the size of Garden Pea. It makes splendid hay, excellent for turning under and a good cover crop. Growth is about waist high and may be planted by itself or with a little oats or rye to hold vines off the ground. It may be grazed and will still put on a second growth with better stooling out. It grows off rapidly in spring and may be plowed under early. Sow like Vetch, 40 lbs. per acre.

## FIELD GRASS

Pasture and hay grasses play a very important part in Southern farm economy and operations. Hay and especially pasturage is vital and needed in our livestock program. With a much longer grazing season than the North, we can grow stock cheaper and we need the manure for fertility and improved soil condition. Plant good Southern grasses to pasture more livestock and build up our farms. With labor shortages and difficulties in attending acreage usually devoted to doubtful paying crops, it may be the best time to turn some of that land into pasture and let the stock build it up until it will pay with annual crops.

**Bermuda Grass.** A most valuable grass because it grows and thrives under conditions where most other grasses would perish. It is hard to have a perfect lawn in the Gulf States, except through the use of Bermuda, and a permanent pasture is not complete without it. On rich bottom land the plant grows tall enough to cut for hay and the quality averages well up with the best. The plant will stand drought and heavy soil cutting and much grazing. Seed germinates in 20–30 days with hot weather and proper soil moisture. It spreads by root-stems, quickly forming a tight turf on sandy to clay soils in any sunny location. Plant after ground is really warm, from May to August. It does not sprout in cool weather. On lawns, sow 1–3 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft., or 15 lbs. per acre for pasture or hay. **See back cover.**

**Hulled Bermuda Grass.** Hulling, or removing the practically water-tight hulls, has revolutionized the seeding of Bermuda. Hulled seeds sprout in a week or so, giving far better stands and satisfaction than the unhulled. With this easily germinated seed, Bermuda is more valuable than ever, standing drought and scorching summer sun better than any other grass. It turns brown in fall, returning to full life again with warm spring weather. Rye Grass may be scratched in Bermuda sod during the fall for winter and spring pasture, after which the Rye Grass dies down and Bermuda again turns green. Broadcast 1–3 lbs. for 1,000 sq. ft. of lawn or 10 lbs. per acre for pasture.

**Italian Rye or Winter Grass.** American-grown. An annual, tall, broad, flat-leaved deep green grass, very valuable for winter lawns and pastures. It makes a beautiful green carpet within 3 weeks from seeding, sprouting in a few days. Splendid grazing is secured from midwinter until June. Withstands winters well. Strictly an annual on lawns, but reseeds in many cases in pastures. Dairymen especially are seeding winter pastures with Rye Grass and all of us should provide our cows, poultry and other livestock with this fresh green feed in winter. Requires 10 pounds per 1,000 square feet for lawn, 40 to 50 pounds per acre for pastures. See back cover page for lawn grass.

**Dallis Grass.** Comes nearer growing the year round than any other grass. Its roots give succeeding years when seeds are allowed to mature or not. Cultivation readily kills it. Besides being a superior pasture grass, Dallis is a fairly good hay plant. Plantings are made principally in early fall and in the spring commencing in January. Our Louisiana-grown seed is fairly satisfactory and widely used. Sow 10 to 20 lbs. per acre. It is hard to get established, usually taking two years or more.

**SUDAN GRASS.** The greatest summer grazing grass that can be planted. Often planted in April, cut once for hay, and grazed from late July until frost. The hay usually will be worth the cost of producing the crop. Resembles Johnson Grass in growth but is an annual that does not come back from the root. A small plot, handy to the barn, can be cut and fed green to the cow or horse, supplementing concentrated feed and resulting in substantial saving of feed. Dairymen cannot afford to be without Sudan pasture in summer and Rye Grass or Abruzzi Rye pasture in winter and don't forget the big hay crop. Broadcast or close-drill 30–35 lbs. per acre.

## SOY BEANS—Inoculate

Plant Soy Beans from March until August. Most Soys are planted as a companion crop with corn and at same time to improve the soil. Ootootan, Avoyelles, Biloxi, and Laredo are most popular for hay and soil improvement. Mamloxi and White Biloxi are planted for crushing beans, hay and soil improvement. All are non-shatter types, with long growing season, enabling them to hang on through drought and make growth when it rains.

**Avoyelles Soy Bean.** Originated in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, from a field of Ootootan Soys. It branches like Ootootan, is semi-viny type, making good hay. It produces seed easily so you can save your own. It has become the most popular Soy Bean in Louisiana and is now spreading to adjoining states. Seeds are black, similar to but larger than Ootootan. Plant 20-30 lbs. per acre in corn, or 45-60 lbs. in 3-ft. rows.

**Biloxi.** Heavy vigorous, upright, branching stalk, large stems, large leaves, large brown seed with but little shattering. Very popular for soil improvement, fall grazing and widely planted in corn. Seed 20-30 lbs. in corn or 45-60 lbs. in drills. Rates next to Ootootan in tonnage of hay or green crop per acre. It stays green until late.

**White Biloxi.** (Yellow.) Almost identical with brown-seeded Biloxi and just as good. It possibly makes a little ranker growth.

**Laredo.** The standard hay bean, having small upright stalk, growing five feet or more on good soil. Plant 30 to 60 lbs. in drills by themselves, or 8 to 12 lbs. in corn. The price per bushel may look high but the black seeds are so small that they are usually the cheapest bean to plant.

**Ootootan.** Produces more tonnage of hay or green manure fertility than any variety you can grow. Its long growing period, staying green until frost, lets it take full advantage of all summer rains. It is a bushy, erect plant with small branching stems and makes the finest of Soy Bean hay, superior in some ways to Alfalfa. The seeds are small, round black beans, produced late in the season. Sow 10-15 lbs. to the acre with corn, or 30-60 lbs. in 3-ft. rows.

**Red Tanner.** A real hay bean, with production equal to Ootootan. The seed is slightly larger in size.

### YELLOW SOY BEANS FOR OIL

**Arksoy.** Seems the best big yellow-bean producer to crush for oil and meal at the Soy Bean Mills. Earlier than Mamloxi and later than Macoupin.

**Macoupin.** Early, high-yielding yellow bean, maturing before Arksoy and Mamloxi.

**Mamloxi.** Upright branching stalk like Biloxi, slightly earlier, non-shatter type yellow bean, making it a good all-purpose variety, suitable for hay, soil improvement and oil mill beans. It is the most popular yellow bean.

## VELVET BEANS—Inoculate

**Early Speckled Velvet Bean.** Most valuable and popular variety. It is very prolific and can be planted later than other sorts on account of its early maturity. Makes a wonderful growth of vines for pasturing and is a fine soil improver. As pasturage it fattens hogs, cattle, horses, and is the greatest milk producer known. Plant in corn and forget about any corn you cannot find at harvest time. The stock will find it all. Plant 15 to 30 lbs. per acre.

**Bush Velvet.** Very popular as a green-manure crop in orchards, a great soil improver. We buy and offer either Certified Bunch Bean or Affidavit Guaranteed seed, yet often there will be a few running beans in them. We cannot tell the difference as the seeds are exactly alike, hence offer without warranty and at your risk.

## CANE or SORGHUM

**Japanese Ribbon—Syrup Cane.** Red Seed. The leader in syrup production, which every farm needs. Usually produces 150 to 200 gallons of syrup per acre. Plant when the ground becomes thoroughly warm, in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart. Cultivate same as corn. For syrup making, it is best to cut just before the seeds ripen, as the plants then contain the most saccharine. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to an acre for syrup, or 12 to 15 pounds for ensilage. A great tonnage of ensilage or green feed can be expected.

**Texas Seeded Crookneck—Syrup Cane.** Black Seed. Highly prized syrup cane. Its rank, vigorous growth of heavy, juicy stalks produces a large yield of syrup, frequently 175 to 200 gallons to the acre. It produces syrup of a bright amber color and of fine quality and flavor. Stalks have crooknecked seed heads. It is equally fine for a heavy tonnage of ensilage.

**Improved Early Black Amber.** For forage, hay and grazing. Not good for syrup, but fine for early green feed. If planted early it will yield two cuttings a season. If grown with Cowpeas or Soy Beans the quality of the hay is improved and a more balanced ration may be had.

**Early Orange.** Stalks taller and heavier than the Amber. Yields good crops for green feed. Most kinds sweet, suitable for hay or syrup, but strains vary slightly.

**Red Top or Sumac.** The great hay Cane or sweet Sorghum crop for the southwest. Its slender stalks and abundant leaves make it desirable for hay or green feed. Drought resistant and as early as Orange or Amber.

### GRAIN—FORAGE SORGHUMS

**Sagrain.** Saccharine Grain Sorghum. Produces 8 to 15 tons of silage or if left to ripen will produce 20 to 30 bushels of grain or 3 to 8 tons of cured hay per acre. Relished by all livestock. A safer feed crop than corn and withstands neglect and adverse conditions. Splendid combination with Soy Beans. Can be best harvested with a corn binder, shocked like oats until cured. Plant 5 to 10 pounds per acre.

**Double Dwarf Yellow Milo Maize.** Fine grain crop or substitute for corn. Grows 4 feet high and has large grain heads. The compact stalk makes harvesting much easier. Resistant to drought. Plant in 4-foot rows at the rate of 5 to 10 pounds to the acre.

**Hegari.** Most popular Grain Sorghum. Improved dwarf, Non-Saccharine Grain Sorghum, shattering little. Dwarf growth with large heads of white grains. Makes an enormous grain crop and better forage or silage than Feterita or Kaffir Corn. It stands dry weather exceptionally well. We prefer and offer the Arizona strain on account of better uniformity. Plant 5 to 10 pounds per acre in 4-foot rows.

**Feterita.** Non-Saccharine. Grain Sorghum. Very drought resistant. Has some unchanging friends. Plant like Hegari.

**Shallu.** Called Chicken Corn and Egyptian Wheat, a Non-Saccharine Grain Sorghum. It is a heavy yielder and popular with home chicken raisers.

**Kaffir Corn.** Dwarf, black hulled, white-seeded, drought-resistant grain. Popular in dry areas. Also popular for poultry.

## CROTALARIA—Inoculate

**Spectabilis.** A great legume crop for turning under in the lower South. Liked by fruit and truck growers, not being a host for stink bugs. Plant in rows like Soy Beans, using 3-4 lbs. per acre, after frost danger is past, or broadcast 10-15 lbs. on well-prepared land for maximum growth. It's the greatest soil-builder known. Stock will not eat it.

**Early Spectabilis.** For upper South.

## COW PEAS—Inoculate

**Brabham.** A highly disease-resistant, early variety that retains foliage exceptionally well. It is wilt and nematode resistant.

**Clay.** Medium large, of running habit; fine for soil improvement. The pods ripen very uniformly.

**Whippoerwill.** Very early, prolific, bushy sort. Produces good growth of upright vines. Easy to cut.

**Mixed.** A mixture of the best varieties. Grows thicker and produces a better crop of vines and forage than do sowings of single varieties. Popular for hay, for pea production and turning under for green manure.

## TABLE PEAS—Inoculate

Most of us are very fond of these sweet table peas and we should certainly grow enough to do the family all next winter, spring and summer. They are delicious when eaten fresh or dried and the vines are equal to cow peas as a soil improver. Include these in your Victory Garden.

**Brown Sugar Crowder.** Earliest and one of the most prolific, sweetest and best flavored table peas. It brings good prices on the market, too.

**Cream Sugar Crowder.** Also called White Crowder, as seeds are creamy white. One of the earliest, most prolific and best flavored table peas for eating green and as dry shelled peas.

**Lady Pea.** Smallest and beyond question the sweetest flavored field pea for choice table use. Delicious and tender. Grow a plenty for dry shelled peas to last until another crop. Also called Rice Pea.

**Cream Pea.** Popular to Lady Pea but much larger. Very similar to the markets and growing more in demand each season.

**Purple Hull.** White pea that is second to none, green or dry.

**Large Black Eye.** Best large black-eyed table pea. Good either as 'Snaps' or shelled. Ready in 60 days. There's no need to buy these shipped in from the Pacific Coast when we can grow them so easily ourselves. Native grown seed look sorry but produce well.

## PEANUTS—Inoculate

NOTE—Increase yields by dusting plants with sulphur dust. It pays.

**Spanish.** The best variety for forage and fattening hogs and stock. Early, heavy bearer; upright bushes growing close, for easy cultivation.

**Improved Spanish.** Similar to Spanish except with much larger nuts, though also making only two to the hull. This strain should be much more desirable for most uses. Plants grow upright and are heavy producers.

**Improved Valencia.** Finest large variety. Its pods contain 3 and 4 pink-skinned nuts of handsomest appearance. The flavor is mild and sweet.

**Tennessee Red.** The big runner type, with 3 and 4 large nuts in each large hull. This is the big favorite for roasting at home.

## MILLETS

**German or Golden.** Best for hay, produces heavily and should be cut in bloom. It is harvested when mature for chicken feed. Used mostly for a late, quick forage and hay crop.

**Pearl or Cattail.** For green feeding it is unexcelled. Greatest and best yielder of green forage and it continues to grow and produce through the entire season if cut frequently enough to prevent its going to seed. It's called the cut-and-come-again crop and it is a valuable forage crop to plant regularly. Sow 8-10 lbs. per acre in 3-ft. rows.

# LANE WILSON'S KENNEL SHOP

## CONTENTED!



Surveys reveal 9 out of 10 dogs like Gaines right from the start! Contains Vitamins A, B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>(G), B<sub>6</sub>, D, E, other nutrients dogs are known to need.

We have it...in 2-lb., 5-lb., 10-lb., 25-lb. paper bags!

Your Dog needs a balanced ration for health and pep. Gaines Dog Food lets your dog enjoy Vitamins A, B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, G, D, E, Nicotinic Acid, Pantothenic Acid, and other protective food factors. For 2 years Gaines was the mainstay of the diet fed all dogs of the U. S. Antarctic Expedition. Even with temperature often at 60 degrees below zero in the South Pole regions, these dogs returned to go to work for the U. S. Army—where they continued to enjoy Gaines Food. It pays to feed right.

## WILSON'S KENNEL SHOP

Described as a Dog Heaven, it is at least the Dog's Happy Hunting Ground. Here you find everything for man's best friend. Complete foods to keep them in prime condition, collars, leads and harness, sweaters and blankets, feed-dishes and tie-out chains. For their diversion or special enjoyment—and yours—we have dog candy and alluring toys.

Brushes, combs and strippers, flea soaps and powders, chalk or dry bath, to keep his skin and coat in condition.

**Fleischmann's Yeast** for Dogs provides those extra vitamins to keep him in top shape. And, what a difference it makes. You just see him pep up.

**Dog-Tex** solves the Puppy Problem in the house. It removes those dog-stains and ends their odors. You can keep dogs away from your favorite plants outdoors, too. Ask us about that.

**Remedies** for dog ailments include the complete line for taking care of his ills. Dogs do get sick sometimes, you know, so watch for his symptoms and dose him up or give him a treatment in time. Right from puppyhood, he must be wormed, so it is well to keep some Pulvex Worm Capsules and Pulvex Flea Powder on hand all the time.

**Beds, Bunks** and other items for the dog's comfort and your convenience. Remember, Lane Wilson's Kennel Shop is a Department Store for pets. Bring your dog or cat along and let it browse around with you. That's a good idea. You get the blanket or harness that fits. See the food it likes, the toys it appreciates.



## GAINES DOG FOOD

There are a number of good dog foods on the market and we have a most complete choice. Gaines is a leader. It is well-known over the whole country and many kennels feed Gaines regularly because it is a complete, well-balanced food and keeps their dogs in good health and coat the year around. For working or house dogs, grown dogs or puppies, you can depend on Gaines foods. They are balanced for all breeds, ages and uses.

Bring your dog with you. Let him browse around too. He'd like to sample the foods, maybe take a fitting for a new harness, collar or leash, sweater or blanket, and choose a toy. Whether man's best friend, a woman's companion or a child's pet, he likes a little doggy shopping and we believe you'll like it, too.

Chosen by  
BYRD ANTARCTIC  
Expedition

## WAYNE DOG FOOD

**It's Dry—All Food.** One pound of Wayne equals 3 pounds of canned foods, if you could get them. Wayne is well known by dog fanciers and at the kennels, where a complete diet is essential and dogs must be kept in top shape all the time. It is a most complete and economical food for all breeds, the preferred ration of the kennels.

Private owners swear by Wayne wherever it is fed, and more and more owners are turning to this balanced food for keeping dogs in prime condition most economically.

**Hilo Dip and Ointment** kills fleas, lice and ticks in short order. Summer eczema from parasites, or call it mange, is quickly corrected by this remedy. Tonics and disinfectants, we have them for their purposes.

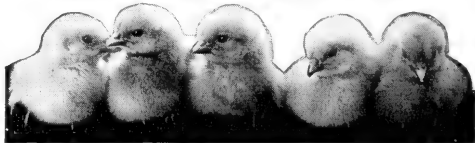
**Poultry and Livestock.** Canaries and Love-Birds, are all supplied at Lane Wilson's. Feeds and supplies, remedies and equipment—just about everything that goes with the house and garden to make home a place to work, live, beautify and enjoy.

**Globe Laboratories Serums,** Aggressins, Bacterins, Vaccines and Antigens for livestock and poultry. Here they are when you need them.

## BABY CHICKS FROM U. S. APPROVED HATCHERY

Our Baby Chicks are all from blood-tested, inspected and approved hens. You can depend on them for laying stock or for heavy kills. With meat-rationing, poultry will be in huge demand for some time. Labor shortages and increased demand for chickens and eggs may exhaust supplies early this spring. Save high market bills by growing your own, but get your orders in early for dependable Baby Chicks.

## POULTRY FEEDS—REMEDIES—SUPPLIES





# ALL-PURPOSE TOOLS AND SPRAYERS

You find the most complete selection of garden tools, pruning and hedge shears, lawn and garden sprinklers at Lane Wilson's.

There is no need for describing each hoe, rake or trowel. Come in and take your choice—the size, shape and weight you want to use. We are seedsmen and know what to recommend for all your planting needs.

Everything for the garden—Plant Labels and Stakes, Garden Baskets, Plant Tubs, Pots and Pottery, Garden Ornaments, Bird-Baths, Ferneries, Flower Holders and Arrangers. And supplies—Hotkaps, Twist-ems, Plant Foods, Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, Peat Moss, Adco to make your own manure from leaves and garden rubbish, Seed Inoculants and Treatments, Crow Repellents, Insecticides, Fungicides, Disinfectants—Yes, Everything for the Garden.

Lane Wilson's Peak-of-Quality Seeds are Best in the Land. Also, the garden accessories are the best and most popular on the market. This is your garden department store, where you find useful and dependable garden supplies which you can use and which will stand plenty of use. Save money, save gasoline, save your disposition with seeds and supplies for a real Victory Garden at Lane Wilson's.

## HUDSON SPRAYERS—DUSTERS

Noted everywhere for their dependable service, strong construction, and long life. We have sizes to suit small and large gardens, and different kinds for garden, orchard or shade trees, and for whitewashing or spraying poultry-houses and barns. The few illustrated and described are the more popular styles. Every garden and home needs a sprayer and a duster.



**Hudson Admiral Duster.** Handy, efficient garden dust-gun for powder insecticides. Discharges very fine to heavy cloud. Air blast plunger agitates powder thoroughly. Made of heavy tin. Pump  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. across,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. stroke. Powder reservoir is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. 24-in. extension tube with nozzle for straight or angle discharge.



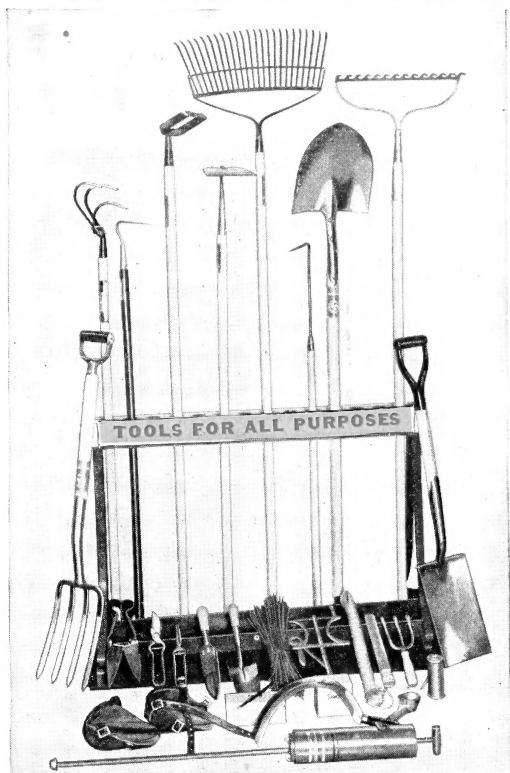
**Perfection Sprayer—4 Gallons.** The 6-inch open top insures easy filling and cleaning. Drains completely dry. Large capacity and high air-pressure for any job. Galvanized steel or copper tank, complete with 24-inch brass extension, brass nozzle and shut-off. Lasts for years—the standard of them all.

**Hudson Leader—3 $\frac{3}{4}$  Gallons.** Funnel screw top. A little smaller, lighter and cheaper than Perfection. Thoroughly efficient continuous air pressure Sprayer. Galvanized or copper tank.

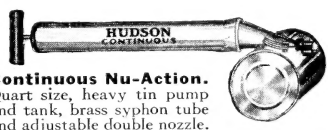
**Hudson Junior—2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Gallons, Open Top.** The same sturdy compressed-air Sprayer as Perfection, but smaller capacity and lighter weight. Its convenient size and easy operation makes it the favorite for ladies, children and back-yard gardeners.

## BROADCAST SEED SOWER

The Improved Cyclone Seeder sows all kinds of farm and grass seeds that are broadcasted. The average seeding, is 5 acres per hour, distributing evenly at a great saving of time and seed. Uniform stands and better crops result. It is easy to operate, with positive force-feed, cannot clog or rush, and a touch of the lever starts or stops the flow. Heavy canvas duck container holds about  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel of seed.



It's a Pleasure to Garden with Proper Tools



**Continuous Nu-Action.** Quart size, heavy tin pump and tank, brass syphon tube and adjustable double nozzle.

Sprays ahead or up, fog to solid stream. Use in house or garden for fly oils, disinfectants, insecticides and other sediment-free solutions.



**Modoc Spray.** Use with bucket or tank for fog to solid stream. To 150 pounds pressure, for trees, hedges, truck gardens or for whitewash, cold-water paints, insecticides, etc.

# INSECTICIDES—FUNGICIDES—SPRAYS AND DUSTS

**DIRECTIONS**—Insecticides are of two general types, as are insects. Biting or chewing insects, which eat foliage, are killed with stomach "poisons," which insects eat with the foliage, flowers or stems. Sucking insects, which suck the juices or sap from leaves or other plant parts, are killed by contact or irritating "poisons," which close or affect the insects' breathing pores or skin to kill them. Insecticides are not necessarily poisonous to humans or domestic livestock, poultry and pets, though some of them are. Poisonous materials are plainly marked. Follow directions for proper results without plant injury.

Fungicides are used to kill fungous diseases, affecting plants particularly. Follow directions on each package to get proper results without killing or injuring plants. We have other kinds, for all purposes.



**Aphidius Spray.** Improved nicotine spray, soft soap with Black Leaf 40, for control of aphid or plant lice, thrip and other sucking insects on roses, flowers, shrubs, trees, etc.



**Arsenate of Lead.** For chewing insects. Stomach poison against worms, caterpillars, bugs, beetles and other leaf-eating insects. Use as dust or spray.



**Bait-M.** Calcium Arsenate with Metaldehyde. A bait for protection against snails and slugs, cutworms, earwigs, sowbugs, grasshoppers and certain other insects which migrate in and on the soil.

**Black Leaf 40.** Nicotine sulphate spray for sucking insects. A teaspoonful in a gallon of water makes it economical and go a long way. Kills by contact and fumes. Paint on poultry roosts against mites, and use for delousing livestock.

**Bordeaux Mixture.** Fungicide. Copper sulphate and lime spray mixture, the standard control for blight, wilt, rust, mildew, etc., on vegetables, flowers, shrubs, fruit and shade trees.



**Calcium Arsenate.** For chewing insects, as dust or spray, such as cotton boll weevils and potato bugs or beetles, cabbage and tomato worms, etc. on most vegetables, beans excepted.



**Cuprocide.** Red copper oxide. Used as a spray for mildew, and dust chiefly for treating seeds before planting to prevent rot of seeds and damping off of young plants. Very important on small seeds and seedlings started indoors, and in beds or coldframes.



**Dusting Sulphur.** Wettable. (Excellent chigger chaser.) Great summer fungicide. Wets immediately in water and doesn't settle to bottom. Ideal on fruit and ornamental trees to control mildew, scab-rot, leaf-spot, rust,



**Emo.** Summer oil spray for sucking insects. Safe to use and easy to handle.



**Emo-Nic.** Emo with nicotine, for a complete and long-lasting contact spray for sucking insects and certain other garden pests.

**EVER GREEN, New.** Garden spray. Non-poisonous pyrethrum spray and most popular and deadly insecticide against all common sucking and chewing insects in the vegetable and flower gardens and on ornamentals. Economical, an ounce making 6 gallons of spray, and needs no soap or other spreader.

**Fish-Oil Soap.** Plant wash and for mild forms of scale, soft-bodied and other sucking insects where stronger insecticides might harm the plants.

**Fungusol Emulsion.** Insecticide and fungicide for mildew, black-spot, rust, etc., especially for roses, and for aphids, thrips etc., at the same time.



**Garden Guard.** Pyrethrum, non-poisonous and safe garden dust, yet effective against both chewing and sucking insects. Especially valuable on string beans, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, currants. Favorite for dusting roses and controls lice, fleas and mites on pets and chickens.



**Garden Volck.** Mineral oil spray with soap and nicotine for fungous diseases and insects, including mildew, leaf-spot, rusts, aphids, thrips, scale, mealy bug, red spider, whitefly, leaf-hopper, cyclamin mite, small caterpillars, etc.

**Kryocide.** For chewing insects. Pulverized natural cryolite for water spray, mixed dust or as bait in vegetable gardens and certain shrubs. Safe; easy to apply. Used by commercial growers for years.

**Kryocide D-50.** With sulphur, ready mixed for chewing insects and fungi.



**Kopper King.** Copper sulphate fungicide, requiring no lime to keep from burning plants. Use as spray or mix with carrier for a home-made dust.



**Kopper Queen.** Mildew spray, used as well for leaf-spot, black-spot, etc., on roses and other flowers. Stainless and leaves no unsightly residue. Use for Bordeaux Mixture and sulphur.



**Kopper Shield Pruning Paint.** Liquid paint with 2 per cent copper. Protects plants and trees after pruning or breaking wounds, from shock and fungous attacks, as canker, hard rot, etc.



**Lawn-A-Gen.** Etherized pest material to use against pests destroying roots of plants. Effective 8 in. in soil against wire worms, sow bugs, nematodes, root aphids, ground mealy and lawn web worm, so destructive to lawns and golf courses. Includes copper chloride for fungous diseases.



**Lethane 440.** Effective complete contact insecticide spray to control red spider, mealy bug, thrips, aphid, cottony cushion scale, ants and such resistant insects. Often also kills their eggs.



**Lime Sulphur, Dry.** Dormant spray for scale, as San Jose and Oyster shell, blights, leaf-curl, scabs, mildew, mites, borers and red spider.



**London Purple.** Light and fluffy poison for chewing insects. Covers and adheres to foliage in controlling insects on potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and many vegetables and shrubs.



**Nursery Volck.** The most popular mineral oil spray for general use on growing plants in the garden, greenhouse or nursery. Especially effective on scale, aphid, mealy bugs, red spider. See also Garden Volck.

**Paradichlorobenzene.** Crystals for use around base of trees, especially peaches, to destroy borers. Also indispensable in homes for use in closets, blankets, woollens, clothes, furniture, rugs, piano felt pads, etc. to kill moths and silver fish. Stainless, easy to use.

**Para-Scalecide.** For peach borers in young or old trees. A liquid for spraying or pouring. On stiff or sloping ground, loosen and level soil to be treated around trees.



**Paris Green.** Stomach poison for chewing insects. Use a little lime dust mixed with it to prevent possible burning of tender foliage.



**Pulvex Remedies.** Flea, tick and lice killer for use on dogs, cats and other pets. Also Pulvex Worm Capsules and other remedies for pet stock. Ask us for any pet remedy.



**Red River Potato Mix.** As dust or spray, combining a copper fungicide with quick-killing arsenic. Kills potato bugs quicker, drives off flea beetle and leaf hopper, prevents blight, stimulates foliage growth.



**Rose Spray 3-Way.** Scientific and complete Acme spray for roses. Sets of 3 separate bottles—A, B and C, to be mixed together in water at spraying time, so each ingredient will be fresh and of exact proper strength to do the job best. Complete rose protection at each spraying. Use regularly. Sizes to suit the number of rose plants in your garden, for all season protection. No. 3 size makes 12 quarts of spray, to protect 7-12 bushes all season, 95c. No. 6 size protects 15-25 bushes for \$1.50. No. 24 protects 60 to 100 bushes for \$4.00. No. 48, 120-200 bushes, \$6.00. No. 96, 240-400 bushes, \$9.75. Grow beautiful roses.



**Slug Shot.** Hammond's famous guaranteed potato bug killer and those on tomatoes and eggplants; also cabbage lice and worms, currant worms, etc.



**Scalecide.** The complete dormant spray. Diluted 1 gallon to 15 gallons of water, may be used on any fruit or shade tree that loses its leaves in winter, any time after leaves drop off and temperature is warmer than 40 degrees. Use 1 to 25 strength on conifers, for pine scale, spruce gall, etc., just before new growth starts in spring.

**Sulfocide.** The concentrated sulphur fungicide for use on fruits, vegetables and flowers to prevent and cure fungous diseases.

**TRI-GEN.** Original and accepted standard 3-way complete Rose spray for full protection against all insects and disease. You need nothing else to protect Roses. Small Kit makes 16 quarts, \$1.50. Medium Kit for 64 qts., \$4.00. Large Kit, for 32 gallons, \$6.00. **Molgen** destroys moles.



**Weed Killer.** The Acme is a powerful, quick-acting arsenical weed killer for destroying weeds, and all plants on driveways, tennis courts, paths, etc. Widely used in spotting out dandelion, plantain and other weeds in the lawn by applying a few drops in the crown of each plant with a squirt-bottom oil can or weed cane.





**Seed Disinfectants**  
Increase Crop Profits  
Reduce Disease Losses

Free Booklets on all Seed Disinfectants. There's a treatment for every major crop and it is well proved that it pays to treat your seed before planting. Now, when food is needed and our efforts are to produce more, at good prices, let's make our plantings count. Treat the seed for better and bigger crops.

**Semesan.** Use as a dust or liquid. Treats vegetable and flower seeds and bulbs. Very valuable for watering seed beds or flats to prevent damping off.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 10c; 2 ozs., 40c; lb., \$2.50; 5 lbs., \$11.40; 25 lbs., \$52.50. (1 oz. treats 15 lbs. of seed.)

**2% Ceresan.** Treats cotton, sorghums, millets, peas, flax and narcissus bulbs. 1 lb., 75c;  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lbs., 94c;  $4\frac{3}{4}$  lbs., \$3.14; 5 lbs., \$3.30; 25 lbs., \$14.50.

**New Imp. Semesan Jr.** Treats seed corn.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 15c; 12 oz., 56c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$12.50; 100 lbs., \$45.00. (2 ozs. treats 1 bu.)

**New Imp. Semesan Bel.** Treats all seed potatoes. 2 oz., 30c; lb., \$1.65; 5 lbs., \$7.15; 25 lbs., \$33.25; 100 lbs., \$125.00. (1 lb. treats 70-80 bu.)

**New Imp. Ceresan.** Treats oats, barley, rye and wheat. 4 oz., 30c; lb., 80c; 4 lbs., \$2.70; 5 lbs., \$3.40; 25 lbs., \$15.00; 100 lbs., \$55.00. (3 oz. treats 1 bu. of oats or barley; 2 ozs. treats 1 bu. of rye or wheat.)

**Thiosan and Special Semesan.** For golf and lawn turfs.



**INOCULATOR PRICES**  
When Ordering, Always  
Specify Name of Seed

**Nitragin.** The original legume inoculator. Inoculate all legumes with these soil bacteria. They increase growth of the crop and add the most costly and rationed plant food, Nitrogen, to the soil for crops to follow. Order by group letter or specify the crop you want to inoculate. This is important, as the bacteria are different for each crop group.

A. Alfalfa, Sweet, Bur, Hubam Clovers. B. Red, Alsike, Crimson, White Clovers. A and B— $\frac{1}{2}$  bu. size, 30c; bu., 50c;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bu., \$1.00.

C. All Vetches, Austrian, Garden and Sweet Peas.

D. Garden Beans except Limas.

C and D— $\frac{1}{2}$  bu. size, 25c; bu., 40c; 5 bu., \$1.70. 100 lb. size for C, 60c.

E. Peanuts, Cowpeas, Velvet Beans, Lima Beans, Kudzu, Crotalaria, Beggarweed.

L. Lespedezas, all kinds.

S. Soy Beans, all kinds.

E, L and S—Bu. size, 30c; 2 bu., 50c; 5 bu., \$1.00.

Special Garden Size for 6 lbs., 10c. This mixed inoculant is for garden and sweet peas, garden and Lima beans and lupines.

**HOTKAPS** Plant protectors. Made of wax paper, tent-shaped, 11 in. across at base. Protects from frosts, holds moisture in soil and brings in earliest crops.

100, with steel setter, \$2.85.  
250, with setter, \$4.25. 1000 lbs., without setter, \$11.00.  
25 Hotkaps and cardboard setter, 50c.



**Protect Your Corn Plantings**  
with  
**STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT**

These black-winged robbers won't stay long in a field protected by Stanley's Crow Repellent. Not poisonous, and does not affect the corn—but the crows leave. A 60-cent can treats a bushel of seed.

1 qt., to treat 4 bu. of seed corn, \$1.75.  
1 pt., to treat 2 bu. of seed corn, \$1.00.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  pt., to treat 1 bu. of seed corn, 60c.

**G&O Crow Repellent.** Treat your seed corn and crows leave it alone. Blackbirds, larks, pheasants and all other corn-pulling birds leave the seed alone. Also, it protects the seed from rotting in the ground.  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt., 30c; pint, 50c; quart, 75c.

**PEAT MOSS.** For better lawns and gardens. Granulated Peat Moss improves the condition and texture of any soil. It makes sandy soils heavier and retains their moisture. It makes clay and heavy soils lighter and loamier, holding moisture and keeping them aired and easily worked. It adds humus and holds plant food ready for the plants' use. Seeds germinate quicker, vigorous roots develop and healthy plants with larger blooms result. Peat Moss makes the best of mulches, protecting plants and bushes against cold in winter, heat and drought in summer. Use Peat Moss when planting lawns, gardens, shrubs and trees. It's fine for seed beds indoors and outside and is a real soil builder. Ask for prices.



**Kremeskin  
Gloves**

Cream-treated lamb-skin. Protect hands from dirt, scuffing, bruises. Massages, softens and whitens the skin. Washable. Ideal for gardening, motoring and household tasks. Small (for sizes  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), medium (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), large (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ). \$1 per pair.



**NOW YOU CAN GET  
VIGORO  
COMPLETE PLANT FOOD**

**VIGORO IS BACK**

For Lawns, Flowers, Shrubs, Trees



**BE SURE TO GET Thompson's  
VITAMIN B<sub>1</sub> PELLETS with the  
SHAKE-A-DROP BOTTLE  
\*1 MAKES 2000 GALS.**

★ Plus Pantothenic Acid, Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>, Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (G), and Nicotinic Acid. All the known Vitamin B-complex factors. Water house plants and outdoor plants with Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> water for life and bloom.

\$1.00 pkg. makes 2000 gals.  
25c pkg. makes 200 gals.  
10c pkg. makes 50 gals.

**ADCO.** Makes manure from garden rubbish. Save grass clippings, leaves, prunings, straw, cornstalks, left over vegetables, peelings, etc. Mix in ADCO and keep it moist. It's easy. Anyone can do it. And, every pound makes 40 lbs. of valuable garden fertilizer, without foul odor, flies and weed seeds.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$10.50.



**PLANTABBS (Fulton's).** Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> added. Odorless plant-food tablets. Use them for beautiful gardens and lovely house plants. 10 tablets 10c; 30 tablets 25c; 75 tablets 50c; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1000 tablets \$3.50, postpaid.



**For Successful Victory Gardens**

Vigoro is America's largest selling plant-food. It produces wonderful results because it supplies all 11 food elements growing things need from soil... in scientifically balanced proportions. Safe, sanitary, odorless, and easy to apply. And Vigoro is economical. A single 100-lb. bag will feed 2500 sq. ft.



100-lb. bag... \$4 00	10-lb. bag... \$0 85
50-lb. bag... 2 50	5-lb. bag... 45
25-lb. bag... 1 50	1-lb. bag... 10



## LANE WILSON'S *Ark-La-Tex* LAWN GRASSES

Southern lawns are most wisely and successfully made with Hulled Bermuda Grass Seed for summer planting and summer growth. Bermuda turns brown during winter months and is supplemented with plump American-grown Rye Grass for velvety green lawns throughout the late fall, winter and spring.

Scratch Rye Grass seed in Bermuda sod in early fall for longest use, or any time during cool- or cold-weather months. Rye Grass dies with hot weather, when Bermuda again comes to life with its green summer carpet. Initial plantings of either kind should be on well-prepared, fertile soil, worked fine and smooth, with seed merely pressed into the surface of a moist soil.

### American Rye or Winter Grass

Our northwestern-grown, domestic Rye Grass Seed is plumper, heavier, higher germinating than the old Italian Rye Grass. It is the fastest-growing grass for lawn or pasture, germinating in less than a week and making a green covering in three weeks. Poultrymen and dairymen use it extensively for green winter pasture. It is the Southern standby for winter lawns and golf-greens, standing close and frequent mowing. Rich green in color, it is winter-hardy and lasts until hot summer weather, when Bermuda Grass takes its place in keeping a year-round green lawn. This is an annual grass, needing replanting each year—any time from October until spring. Plant by itself, with other grasses, or scratch in Bermuda sod. It's our best winter grass. Sow 10 pounds per 1000 square feet of lawn.

### Hulled Bermuda Grass Seed

Bermuda Grass is the great Southern lawn and pasture grass. Golf-courses, baseball, polo and other play-grounds, aviation landing fields, parade grounds—all need Bermuda Grass. It must be planted when the ground is warm or hot, May or later being best. Bermuda quickly develops a strong sod or turf, standing roughest use, and close mowing, and is our best summer grass for all sunny places. Seeding is now much cheaper, simpler and more satisfactory than the old method of sprigging roots. Hulled Bermuda Seed germinates in 10 to 15 days, instead of the month or more needed for unhulled seed with its hull almost impervious to moisture. Truly, hulled seed has revolutionized the planting of Bermuda lawns. It is entirely satisfactory, growing quickly to a delightful green lawn. One pound plants 1000 square feet of lawn.

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## *Plant a Garden for Victory*

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